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جوردان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الرأي"

2 nuns murdered near Jerusalem

TEL AVIV (R) — The bodies of two nuns of a Russian Orthodox Church outside occupied Jerusalem were found Friday morning and Israeli police said they were murdered. A police spokesman said no further details were known and that an investigation had begun. Interior Minister Yosef Burg condemned the murders and said everything possible would be done to find the killers. The church is connected with the Russian Orthodox Church based in Moscow and not with the independent wing located outside the Soviet Union. Both church groups have a number of institutions in Israel. The church to which the dead nuns belonged, located in the Jerusalem suburb of Ain Karem, has been vandalised several times by what Israeli police said were apparently Jewish religious fanatics who scrawled threats on the building's walls and smashed windows.

10 die in Pretoria explosion

PRETORIA (R) — More than 10 people died in a bomb blast at the South African air force headquarters here Friday, a fire brigade spokesman said. He added there were "quite a lot of injuries" after the explosion during the rush hour in a city centre street. In Cape Town, Defence Minister General Magnus Malan told parliament the explosion was "a cowardly, criminal deed in the communist war against South Africa." Ambulances and fire engines raced through rush hour traffic to the scene of the bombing, close to Pretoria's central square. Gen. Malan said the bomb exploded in a parking bay at the air force headquarters. The blast destroyed several cars parked outside, shattering windows in the building and the neighbouring defence force directorate of military intelligence.

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Jordan receives Libyan message

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Friday received Libyan Energy Secretary Abdul Majid Al Qutub, who delivered a message from Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi to His Majesty King Hussein.

U.S. abandons talks over base in Egypt

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has broken off talks with Egypt over turning an airfield near Cairo into a forward base for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, Pentagon officials said Thursday night. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger ended the talks because of excessive Egyptian demands over control of the Ras Banas airfield, the officials added. Mr. Weinberger told Congress he was withdrawing the Reagan administration's request for \$96 million for development of the base, including improvements to the airfield and construction of storage facilities, the officials said.

Athens brushes off ties with Israel

ATHENS (R) — Greece Friday brushed aside a vote by the European Parliament recommending that it should establish full diplomatic relations with Israel. The European Parliament Thursday approved by 133-31 a report that called on Athens to recognise Israel fully, arguing that otherwise it could create problems when Greece assumes the European Community presidency in July. On Friday, an official Greek statement said: "We took note of the wish of the European Parliament for full diplomatic relations with Israel, but only the Greek government is competent to take decisions about foreign policy."

Gulf envoys plan fresh mediation

KUWAIT (R) — Two Gulf envoys are planning a fresh mediation mission to warring Iran and Iraq within a few days in an effort to allow the capping of shattered Iranian oil wells at the head of the Gulf, informed sources said Friday. Kuwait's foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) minister of state for foreign affairs, Rashid Abdullah Al Nuaimi, visited Tehran and Baghdad this week. The sources said the new visits would focus on ending the pollution threatening the Gulf, but any political concessions over the oil crisis might be used in the broader context of helping to end the 32-month-old Gulf war.

U.N. delegation arrives in Tehran

LONDON (R) — A four-man U.N. team arrived in Tehran Friday to inspect damage caused by Iraq's 32-month-old war with Iran and visit civilian areas in the war zone. The Iranian news agency IRNA reported. The agency, monitored in London, quoted the U.N. political representative accompanying the party, Iqbal Reza of Pakistan, as saying the group would prepare a report for the United Nations. It would spend five days in Iran and then visit Iraq.

Beirut seeks support for withdrawal pact

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese Finance Minister Adel Hamiyeh left Friday for Iraq to seek support for a U.S.-backed Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal accord opposed by Syria.

Official sources said Mr. Hamiyeh, due to see Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Saturday, was carrying a detailed explanation of the agreement which Lebanon signed on Tuesday. He was expected to visit North and South Yemen later, they said.

Lebanon is trying to win support for the accord from as many Arab countries as possible, in the hope of increasing pressure on Syria to withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

Israel has said it will implement the agreement and recall its army only if Syrian and Palestinian forces do the same. But Syria has denounced the deal, saying it gives Israel gains from last year's invasion of Lebanon.

Another Lebanese envoy, Abdul Rahman Al Solh, left for Cairo Thursday with a message for Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and was said to be carrying a similar message for President Jafar Numeiri of Sudan.

Two Lebanese ministers, also trying to drum up support for the deal with Israel, visited Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco and several Gulf countries earlier this week.

Syrian envoys to follow

Meanwhile, Syria accused Washington of trying to split Arab countries and said it will send out envoys, apparently to win Arab support for its stance against the troop withdrawal accord.

Syria has effectively blocked the deal by refusing to accept it as a basis for withdrawing its own forces from Lebanon. Israel says it will not pull out unless Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces go too.

Official Damascus Radio said Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad and Foreign Affairs Minister of State Farouk Al Shar would leave Damascus Saturday carrying messages from President Hafez Al Assad to Arab leaders.

The radio gave no details of whom the ministers would visit or the content of the messages, but it was widely assumed they were concerned with the withdrawal accord.

Without mentioning President Reagan's announcement Thursday night that he would lift an embargo imposed last year on the sale to Israel of 75 F-16 jet fighters, the newspaper said Washington was arming Israel with the most modern weapons to hamper Syria's stance.

U.S. officials are optimistic Syria will eventually be persuaded to withdraw its troops, but they have expressed concern at the level of military backing it receives from the Soviet Union.

Shultz calls for total foreign withdrawal, page 8

Arafat expects 'big events' soon

BEIRUT (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat was quoted Friday as saying Israel had massed five military divisions in Lebanon and he expected "big events" in the next few days.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman was speaking to the British television news agency Visnews in the eastern Lebanese town of Shtoura Thursday night.

Asked about the military situation in the eastern Bekaa Valley following the Lebanese-Israeli

troop withdrawal accord, Mr. Arafat said five Israeli divisions had been massed inside Lebanon, facing Palestinian and Syrian forces.

He said statements by U.S. officials had given "very serious and very dangerous signals" about the next few days. "We are expecting big events," he said.

Mr. Arafat said there had also been "threats" by Israeli official spokesmen and army leaders.

The PLO leader was speaking after leaving a meeting of PLO

military leaders in Shtoura, which is behind Syrian lines about 20 kilometres from the Syrian border.

Israeli military officers outside Beirut, asked to comment on his remarks, said they could not reveal details of Israel's troop deployment for "security" reasons.

There have been numerous press reports in Lebanon recently of Israel and Syria fortifying their positions in the country.

(Continued on page 3)

Arab envoy to U.N. raps U.S. support for Israel

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The chairman of the Arab group in the United Nations Friday criticised U.S. support for Israel and accused Washington of failing in its responsibilities as a permanent member of the Security Council.

Jasim Jamal of Qatar said the council's credibility was at stake following Israel's defiance of resolutions calling for the withdrawal of its troops from occupied Arab lands.

Addressing the council when it resumed a debate on the situation in the territories, Mr. Jamal said the U.N. Charter and international law were not at fault.

He said the United States served as Israel's protector and without this "divine right from the U.S." the Israelis would never be able to defy U.N. resolutions.

"There is a sort of blackmail going on in the corridors, where the criminal and the victim are placed on an equal footing, thus defying the most elementary principles of the charter," he said.

Mr. Jamal was alluding to U.S. lobbying when Middle East questions were discussed by the council. Resolutions that considered unbalanced against Israel have often been vetoed by the U.S.

The council meeting Friday was requested by the Arab states and was a continuation of a debate that began last November and was taken up again in February, both times without any resolution being offered.

This round is also expected to end without a resolution.

Congress asked to okay F-16 deliveries to Israel

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan Friday asked Congress formally to approve the sale of 75 F-16 fighters to Israel, lifting the embargo he imposed after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last summer.

The advanced fighters, along

with support equipment and training, are valued at about \$2.5 billion.

Delivery of the General Dynamics planes, which Congress must approve, is to start in 1985.

(Continued on page 3)

DFLP warns of Mideast war

DAMASCUS (R) — A Palestinian leader said Thursday the Middle East would be on the brink of war unless the United States and Israel "backed down" on a troop withdrawal agreement with Lebanon.

Nayef Hawatmeh, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), told reporters: "If Israel and the United States do not back down on this accord, current developments will lead to a new war within the next few months."

"It will start in the form of a civil war in Lebanon, then an Israeli-American war against Syrian and Palestinian forces, with the conflagration spreading into Syrian territory."

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat said last weekend that war was the only way to change the balance of power in the Middle East.

Mr. Hawatmeh appeared to be calling for abrogation of the U.S.-backed Lebanese-Israeli accord signed on Tuesday, which calls for the withdrawal of Israel's invasion army from Lebanon but allows a number of Israeli officers to stay behind.

Syria has said this is unacceptable. Israel refuses to implement the accord unless Syrian and Palestinian forces leave.

Reagan condemns 'fascist Cuban regime'

MIAMI (R) — President Reagan said Friday there was strong evidence that high Cuban officials were involved in the drug trade and condemned Havana as a new fascist regime.

In a speech prepared for delivery to a group of Cuban refugees, Mr. Reagan said the Soviet Union was backing Cuba's efforts to subvert Central America.

He urged Congress to support his policy of opposing Communist "colonialism" in the region. "Any excuse for not providing our friends the weapons they need to defend themselves is a prescription for disaster," he said.

Mr. Reagan said Congress would jeopardise U.S. national security if it did not provide the money to counter leftist insurgencies in Central America and appealed for support for his military aid programme for El Salvador.

He said the people of Central America had chosen a course of freedom, adding: "We will not tolerate Castro's efforts to prevent it. Cuba... is a new fascist regime."

Congressional committees, concerned that the U.S. might be drawn into a Vietnam-style conflict in Central America, have recently cut or restricted Mr. Reagan's requests for aid.

In his remarks prepared for a campaign-style appearance before the Cuban-American National Foundation celebrating Cuba's final independence from Spain in 1902, Mr. Reagan said:

"There is strong evidence that Castro officials are involved in the drug trade, peddling drugs like criminals, profiting from the misery

of the addicted."

"I would like to take this opportunity to call on the Castro regime for an accounting. Is this drug peddling simply the act of renegade officials or is it officially sanctioned? The world deserves an answer."

While his speech dealt mainly with what he called the "new colonialism" of Cuba, the Soviet Union and Nicaragua, Mr. Reagan's trip to Miami was viewed as an effort to woo the important Hispanic American vote.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan confers with Austrian Ex-Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Vienna Thursday on his way back to Jordan from the United States (A.P. wirephoto)

Hassan returns

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan returned to Amman Thursday after an eight-day visit to the U.S. during which he deputised for His Majesty King Hussein in delivering an address at the 11th conference of the National Association of Arab-Americans which opened in Washington on May 14.

Crown Prince Hassan also met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and senior U.S. officials.

On his way home, Prince Hassan met in Vienna with Austrian leader Bruno Kreisky and discussed issues of mutual interest to both countries and the general situation in the Middle East.

Dr. Kreisky emphasised that the new Austrian government will follow the same political line adopted by his government towards the Middle East conflict.

The Crown Prince was met on arrival at Amman Airport by Chief Islamic Justice Ibrahim Al Qattan and senior government officials.

Habib arrives in Cairo

CAIRO (R) — U.S. special envoy Philip Habib arrived in Egypt Friday for discussions on the Lebanese situation following the signing this week of a Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal accord.

Mr. Habib is scheduled to meet Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali Saturday for talks on U.S.-led

moves to get Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces out of Lebanon.

Syria told Mr. Habib this week he should not come to Damascus for talks on withdrawing the Syrian forces. Israel has made a pullout of its own forces from Lebanon dependent on a similar move

(Continued on page 3)

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INSIDE

- Arbitrary crack-down measures enrage Filipinos, page 2
- Awqaf Ministry releases details of pilgrimage facilities, page 3
- Democratic campaigners descend on Wall Street for funds, page 4
- Birth, growth, decline and revival delineate the history of Arabic, page 5
- Mexico bags World Cup finals venue, page 6
- U.S. trade deficit with Japan likely to increase, page 7
- France plans to increase nuclear striking force, page 8

FEATURES

Filipinos enraged by arbitrary arrests

By Joel Palacios
Reuter

MANILA — Special powers enabling President Ferdinand Marcos to order the indefinite detention of suspected subversives are causing a growing furor in the Philippines.

The powers were retained by the president when he lifted almost 10 years of martial law in 1981, and the military uses them to keep alleged subversives in jail without going to court.

Lawyers have concentrated their criticism on the denial of *habeas corpus*, the ancient right under which an accused person

must be presented in court and his detention justified.

A church-backed group helping detainees says more than 1,500 people have been arrested under the Presidential Commitment Order (PCO) and held in military camps since last year.

But the supreme court, bombarded with petitions from relatives challenging the PCO, has upheld the president's special powers. It ruled last month that "no courts may inquire into the validity of the Presidential Commitment Order."

The ruling sparked even more complaints from lawyers, newspaper columnists and opposition groups, who argued that in effect it

meant martial law still existed.

Following a series of demonstrations and increased rebel activity, the military used the PCO in a crackdown on militant student groups, labour unions, opposition leaders, journalists and some members of the clergy.

The military linked them with the outlawed Communist Party and its military arm, the New People's Army, which has been waging a prolonged guerrilla campaign against government forces.

Several of those detained have since been released from detention but put under house arrest.

Lawyer Jejomar Binay, who handles many alleged subversion cases, told Reuters that "the issue of the PCO is serious because ex-

cept for the military's assessment there is no machinery to determine the evidence for an arrest."

Another lawyer Jun Factoran, who works with a group giving free legal help to detainees, said the PCO could be subject to abuse. "There is a very thin line between simple criticism and subversion," he commented.

"As a matter of fact many of those held in military camps have been acquitted in court but cannot be freed because the president has not issued orders for their release," he said.

The controversy over the detention powers intensified when the Bulletin Today newspaper,

normally pro-government, asked in an editorial how long the situation would last.

It said: "Many people of this nation have been looking to the day when no *habeas corpus* petitions of this type are brought before the court, when the conflict that has been draining our resources and eroding our national unity is brought to an end."

The president, in a surprise move, replied with a handwritten letter to the editor declaring: "It is not up to me, or the government. It is up to the terrorists and subversives."

"Some political advisers recommended temporary release of the prisoners as a matter of po-

litical expediency. But a man, especially a president, must learn to stand on principle."

Subsequently, in a television interview, Mr. Marcos said he would not use his powers arbitrarily to detain suspected enemies of the state indefinitely.

But he also said he would not give in to potential mob rule, and that suspension of *habeas corpus* was automatic the moment crimes against the state were committed and an arrest made.

"In short, the moment anybody commits a rebellion crime he places himself beyond the pale of ordinary legal procedures," Mr. Marcos said.

Banda Islands turn to tourism

By Peter Griffiths
Reuter

BANDANAIRA, Indonesia — A trip to the spice islands of Banda is like a journey into history.

The main transport across its crystal-clear lagoons is by dugout canoe, there are few roads, no telephones, no restaurants or banks and only two motor vehicles.

But leading Banda citizen Des Alwi is taking the first steps towards making the nine emerald green Indonesian islands clustered round a volcano into a tourist destination.

Alwi, 51, has built a small hotel and is supervising the asphalted of the local airstrip, measures which he hopes will give a much-needed boost to the islands' employment and income.

The islands boast some of the best skin diving in the world, and the reef off Hanta Island has a coral wall dropping about 5,000 metres into a deep ocean trench.

Divers can safely explore the first 50 metres or so but their reward may be a glimpse of black and white tipped sharks and giant manta rays wheeling and turning off the wall's edge.

In the 16th century the fabled spices of Banda lured explorers, soldiers of fortune and unscrupulous colonialists from the other side of the globe.

Pungent brown nutmeg and crimson mace were highly prized in the markets of spice-hungry Europe. But European greed for them led to the massacre, expulsion or enslavement of Banda's original population.

They were replaced by Papuan, Timorese or Javanese slaves and

contract coolies ruled by Dutch planters known as "perkeniers."

When Columbus discovered America in 1492 he was searching for a Western route to Banda. Some 175 years later the British gave the Dutch free rein in Banda in exchange for the island of Manhattan.

The spice boom petered out well over a century ago after the British smuggled nutmeg cuttings to Ceylon and Africa for planting and slavery was abolished, depriving the islands of their livelihood.

By the end of the 19th century most of the perkeniers had left and with the coming of the refrigerator for preserving meat the bottom dropped out of the spice business.

Banda still exports about 300 tons of nutmeg a year compared with 2,000 tons or more in better times.

The Bandanese live on a diet of abundant fish, supplemented by 35 kinds of bananas, sago, coconut and fat green pigeons which feed on nutmeg and, when cooked, taste of it.

The huge nutmeg groves are now mostly overgrown. They shade lichen-covered ruins and mansions where members of the Dutch East India Company once slipped gin under crystal chandeliers.

Though wooing foreign tourists, Alwi at the same time tries to preserve the islands' local customs and traditions.

He has also turned his old family home into a museum of colonial weapons, Portuguese helmets, ancient coins, documents and a large collection of cannon.

Germans begin campaign to save toads

By Colin Narbrough
Reuter

MINNEN, West Germany — "Caution — wandering toads", a traffic sign warns motorists on a wooded stretch of road near this Rhineland village.

Local people drive past apparently unmoved by the appeal but the road sign is a reminder of West Germany's spring rite of saving its toads.

To the uninitiated this concern for reptilian life is surprising.

The annual "Kroetenwanderung" — the wandering of the toads — is signposted widely around the country and even officially gazetted in the newspapers.

Most attention is lavished on

the list-sized European toad, known as "Büto Bufo" to the scientists.

Determined to save them from hopping to their deaths under the wheels of passing cars, nature-lovers trap them at night in nets and barriers, carrying them over the road in buckets to freedom and safety on the other side.

But why are West Germans so fond of these less than beautiful, warty creatures, so long associated with dark, dank places, magic potions and witchcraft?

Dr. Klaus Busse of the Koenig Natural History Museum in Bonn attributes West Germans' affection for the toad to growing general awareness of the need to protect the environment.

Heightened interest in the environment contributed to the success of the Greens anti-nuclear,

Ecologist Party that won its first seats in parliament in general elections.

Busse told Reuters that toad-saving had been going on in West Germany for years and that he knew of similar practices in neighbouring Switzerland.

He said the vast expansion after World War II of West German industry and the road network, increased the need to prevent further pressures on the natural environment from eliminating animal species.

Some experts say the number of animal species in West Germany has been halved since the beginning of this century, while the number of plants has declined by a third.

Dr. Busse noted that Bufo Bufo was not in fact an end-

angered species and was relatively adaptable to changes wrought by man.

But Hans Kaiser, environmental spokesman for the regional state of Rhineland-Palatinate — centre of West German toad-wandering — is more pessimistic.

"All toads are threatened as more and more of the wet areas where they spawn are being lost through drainage schemes," he said.

The trouble with toads is that they have to return to the pond in which they were born to deposit their strings of jelly-encapsulated eggs.

This inborn drive resembles that of salmon or eels which cross oceans to reach the streams of their birth.

Toads get the itch to move in spring as the weather warms up and the right conditions can send hundreds of the creatures converging on a single breeding ground during one night.

Guided by instinct, they head straight for their native ponds regardless of roads or other man-made obstacles. An untimely car means mass toad death.

Traffic Ministry officials point out that toad warnings are posted for motorists' safety too, as running into a batch of toads can make vehicles skid dangerously.

Some local authorities have built toad tunnels under roads through which the animals regularly migrate. But experts see this as a costly and unsatisfactory solution that steers the toads into a small area, making them easy prey

for natural enemies, such as hedgehogs.

"Their greatest enemy is still the car and that's why they have to be helped across the road," Busse said.

Toads live on a diet of insects and pests and thus help in maintaining the natural balance in the environment.

Gardeners appreciate toads that eat destructive slugs and there have been cases of toads being kept indoors as a way of keeping cockroaches under control.

While the toad is traditionally associated with unpleasant things, medieval Germany treated it as a symbol of fertility, seeing its shape as near that of the human uterus.

It has a life span of up to 20 years.

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Hussein concedes Hadid family

AMMAN (Petra) — Interior Minister Ahmad Obeidat, deputised Thursday for His Majesty King Hussein in attending funeral of Upper House of Parliament member, Mohammad Minwar Al Hadid, and in conveying His Majesty's condolences to the Hadid family.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Friday visited the home of the deceased also to convey his condolences.

Council approves community college curricula, regulations

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Thursday presided over a meeting of the Higher Educational Council held at the prime minister's office.

The council approved the curricula for the first year of the gov-

Qaboos departs from Aqaba

AQABA (Petra) — Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id of Oman left here Thursday evening at the end of a private visit to Jordan as guest of His Majesty King Hussein, which lasted several days.

Sultan Qaboos was seen off at Aqaba airport by His Majesty King Hussein, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd bin Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid bin Shakir, and the Omani ambassador in Amman.



Belgian State Secretary for Foreign Trade Andre Kempinaire (second from left) signs the financial protocol Thursday with Hanna Odeh, the president of the National Planning Council (Petra photo)

Financial protocol signing tops successful visit by BLEU team

By Affiah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The idea that a Belgian-Luxembourg economic mission should visit Jordan was formulated during His Majesty King Hussein's visit to Belgium in January earlier this year, the Belgian State Secretary for Foreign Trade, Mr. Andre Kempinaire, said Thursday.

In an exclusive interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Kempinaire pointed out that it is the country's first economic mission to Jordan. As such its main aim was the "strengthening of the mutual relations that have already been established between the two countries," he outlined.

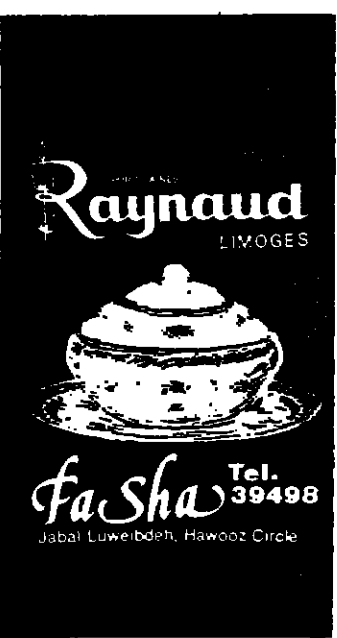
Mr. Kempinaire said that the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU), established in 1922, had in 1976 signed an agreement with Jordan on economic and technological cooperation, and "since then relations have been strengthening and trade relations continuously increasing between the two countries."

The mission, which was presided over by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Albert, included 30 members. "10 of whom were officials and 40 of whom were members of the private sector."

Enumerating the sectors represented, Mr. Kempinaire said that the members were taken from "the engineering and general contracting sectors, plus agro-industry, transport, energy, public health, equipment trading, and were joined by representatives from four banks, a regional development corporation as well as the professional federation of metal industries in Belgium."

Economic cooperation

The field of interest in which Belgium will assist the economic development of Jordan "are mainly hospital facilities, rail transport, water supply and agro-industry," he said.



Belgian economy

Asked about the present Belgian economic position, Mr. Kempinaire said: "since the new government took office in 1981, it

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Professors allowed to return to West Bank

AMMAN (J.T.) — A spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Amman said Thursday that 28 professors from West Bank universities, deported by Israel in 1982, have been allowed to return to the occupied territories.

The professors, including the President of Al Najah University in Nablus, Munzir Salah, were deported last summer because they refused to sign a document undertaking not to have contact with the PLO, since Israel considers it a terrorist organisation. The spokesman said that it seems that the Israeli authorities have revoked the order to deport these professors.

Manpower survey request made

AMMAN (Petra) — The Education Ministry has asked the National Planning Council (NPC) to conduct a field survey of cross-section of work places to determine manpower needs in the country.

The Education Ministry said in a memo it sent to the NPC that it favours such a study in conjunction with the Education Ministry, the Higher Education Council and the General Statistics Department.

Airport paintings judging imminent

AMMAN (Petra) — The committee in charge of selecting the paintings to decorate the Queen Alia International Airport will meet in the next few days to draw up the arrangements and terms for the contest to choose the appropriate paintings for at which it will make its final choice, a spokesman for the Department of Culture and Arts said Thursday.

Awqaf Ministry releases land pilgrimage details

AMMAN (Petra) — The Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ministry Thursday decided that all pilgrims travelling by land during the next pilgrimage season should only be allowed to visit Mecca and Mount Arafat.

Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Kamel Al Sharif said in a press conference that the aim of the measure is to ensure that comfortable accommodation and at-

endant facilities exists for the pilgrims in Mecca and in the Muna and Arafat camps.

Mr. Sharif said that the ministry will, in the next few days, issue instructions outlining the arrangements for those transporting the pilgrims to the holy lands. Non-Jordanian nationals residing in Jordan will be allowed to travel to the holy places by air only, he later added.

Dutch liberals arrive on fact-finding trip

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the youth side of the Dutch Liberal Party arrived in Amman Friday for a five-day visit to Jordan as part of a tour of several states in the area.

The chairman of the delegation told newsmen at Amman airport that his team is on a fact-finding mission aimed at in-

vestigating the conditions of the Arab residents of the occupied territories, and the oppressive measures imposed by the Israeli occupation authorities. The delegation will convey its impressions to the Dutch people to enhance their understanding of the conditions of the Palestinian people, he said.

U.S., Jordanian student exchange prog. discussed

AMMAN (J.T.) — Education Minister Sa'id Tal received at his office Thursday President of the Arab Fellowship Society (A.F.S.) Bill Dyal. During the meeting, they discussed the programme for the exchange of visits by Jor-

danian and American students and ways to develop this programme in the future.

The meeting was attended by Director of the Cultural Relations Department at the Education Ministry, Nabileh Wahbeh.

Phone book ban imposed

AMMAN (Petra) — Director-General of the Publications Censorship Department Ahmad Al Utom Thursday issued a defence order banning the printing, publication or circulation of telephone

directories by the private sector retroactive from May 16, 1983.

Telephone directories in Jordan are usually published by the Communications Ministry.

Habib arrives in Cairo

(Continued from page 1)

by Syria which has rejected the accord.

Mr. Habib's talks Saturday are due to be followed by a meeting between Mr. Ali and Abdul Rahman Al Sulh, a Lebanese envoy who arrived Thursday with a message from Lebanese President Amin Gemayel to President Hosni Mubarak.

Mr. Sulh's visit is a part of Beirut's efforts to rally support for the deal with Israel which was welcomed by Egypt.

Egypt has supported the pact and President Hosni Mubarak in a recent speech to the parliament implicitly urged Syria to drop its opposition to the agreement.

"It is inconceivable that the Arab position, whatever the circumstances are, should be the cause of extending the duration of the Israeli troop withdrawal or allowing attempts at partition and subversion to emerge in Lebanon," Mr. Mubarak said.

He praised President Reagan's "tremendous efforts" to bring about the agreement and welcomed further "endeavours" to boost the Middle East peace process.

Officials here said Mr. Habib's visit was within the framework of Cairo-Washington consultations

on Middle East developments.

Al Ahram urges Israeli withdrawal

CAIRO (R) — An Egyptian newspaper Friday warned Israel against the use of force to settle disputes and called for its immediate troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

Al Ahram, which often reflects government thinking, said: "Israel should stop threatening military actions to settle disputes and should not link its withdrawal from Lebanon with that of other forces there."

"The use of force will prove unwarranting in the long term."

"Israel must immediately withdraw its troops from Lebanon and abandon its obsession with military action as the only means of bringing about truces," the newspaper said in an article written by its editor.

Publicly Egypt has said this week's troop withdrawal accord between Israel and Lebanon was a positive step on the way to a comprehensive Middle East settlement and has called on Syria to pull out its forces from Lebanon to allow the implementation of the accord.

Israel has said the withdrawal of its forces is contingent upon Syria doing the same with its troops.

Arafat expects 'big events'

(Continued from page 1)

The Beirut French-language daily L'Orient-Le Jour reported Friday one of its correspondents had seen a half-hour exchange of light weapons fire between Israeli and Syrian positions in the Bekaa on Wednesday evening.

The paper said the exchange came after the Israelis fired flares to watch Syrian bulldozers building up front-line barricades.

Mr. Arafat has visited eastern Lebanon from Damascus at least five times in the past week, ostensibly to boost the morale of his forces, estimated at over 6,000 men.

PLO mutiny

But Palestinian sources said his visits were aimed at quelling a so-far peaceful mutiny within PLO forces in Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat's supporters have played down reports of dissent, but a senior PLO commander indicated the seriousness of the situation Friday when he said he and his men were joining a protest against recent Arafat appointments.

Wasef Ureikat, commander of PLO artillery, told reporters in a Palestinian military camp 150 kilometres south of Damascus that some of his forces stationed in Syria were moving into Lebanon to join PLO dissidents and the rest would follow later.

The dissidents, headed by Col. Abu Musa, began what they called a "corrective movement" inside the mainstream Fatah commando group, headed by Mr. Arafat, 10 days ago.

They said they were protesting against Mr. Arafat giving senior posts to officers they think performed poorly during Israel's invasion of Lebanon last year.

In Damascus, most Palestinian sources pointed out the dissident movement had been peaceful and predicted Mr. Arafat would overcome the protests as he has done several times in the past.

Reagan moves to sell F-16s

(Continued from page 1)

Administration officials said Mr. Reagan's decision to lift the embargo was triggered by Israel's agreement this week to withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

In notifying Congress formally the Defence Department said the sale was in keeping with U.S. policy to ensure that Israel had the arms needed "to defend itself within secure borders."

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French cultural attaché Bernard Malaozat Thursday gives a press conference in Amman during which he detailed the involvement of archaeologists from his country in Jordan (Petra photo)

Cultural attaché outlines French depth of interest in Jordanian archaeology

AMMAN (Petra) — The French Cultural Attaché in Amman Bernard Malaozat said Thursday that France is showing an "increasing interest in Jordan's antiquities".

Speaking at a press conference at the French Cultural Centre, Mr. Malaozat said that France established an antiquities centre in Amman in 1978, which has undertaken several projects, particularly the excavation and repair work on Al Abd Palace in Iraq Al Amir area, which is the only site that dates back to the second century B.C., that is before Roman domination of the area.

Mr. Malaozat said that French

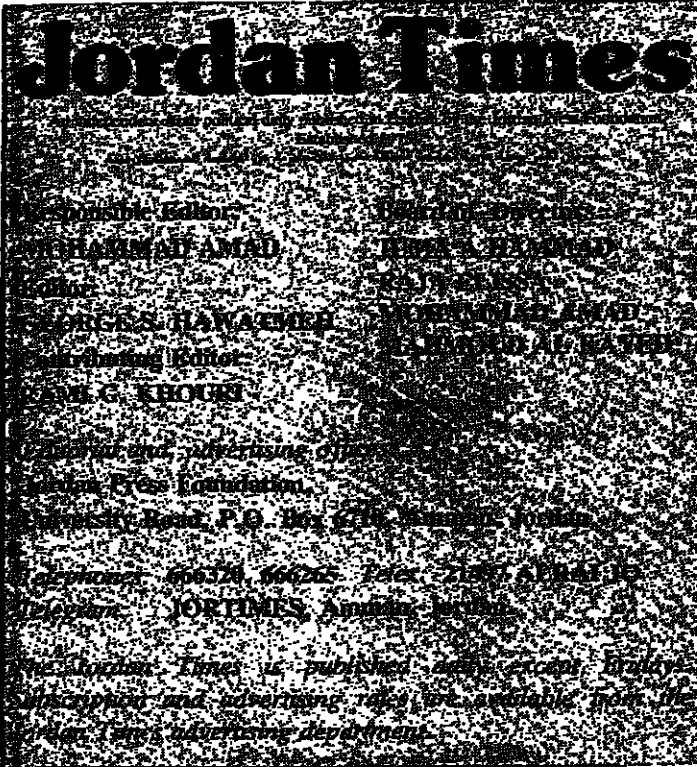
archaeological interest in Palestine and Jordan dates back to the early 19th century when its archaeologists first discovered the area, studied its antiquities and in 1862 published their findings.

Mr. Malaozat said that since 1976, work has been underway to repair the place in which the weight of each individual stone is 15 tonnes.

these paintings have begun to disappear.

The third French project, Mr. Malaozat said, is in Al Khirba Al Samra, which is a Byzantine site containing a number of churches. The fourth is at Jerash where a French team together with other foreign teams are undertaking exploration and repair work in the Ziyus area.

The University of Leone is also conducting studies on the Greek and Byzantine carvings in the Amman area with the aim of publishing all the old writings on Jordan, he said.



Questions to ask

IT is good for everybody that the U.S. secretary of state, Mr. Shultz, should acknowledge that the Syrians have "lots of legitimate concerns" about their own security and conditions of a troop withdrawal from Lebanon. And it is equally important to hear Mr. Shultz emphasise (on three separate occasions during a testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations in Washington on Thursday) that Syria was "a proud and independent nation" and that he expects the Syrian leaders will decide for themselves what is in the best interest of Syria, rather than presumably just take the Soviets' word for it.

This talk also may serve American diplomacy in the Middle East well, despite the fact that Damascus has refused to receive the U.S. special envoy, Mr. Habib, during his current tour in the area, and despite strong evidence that words only cannot and will not sweeten the Syrian position on withdrawing their troops from Lebanon.

But while the United States is free to conduct its foreign policy towards Syria and others the way it sees fit, and it is okay for the Syrian leaders to act or react like they have been doing, there is a question to be asked on where the Arab World stands on all of this.

Syria, or the Syrian media at least, have lately been accusing the U.S. administration of planning to widen Arab differences; and the government newspaper, *Tishrin*, on Friday cited President Reagan announcement to lift the embargo on the sale of F-16 jets to Israel as a new American threat directed against Syria and the Arab World. Rightly or wrongly, then, the Syrian regime is trying to play the Arab card in its dealings with the Reagan administration, but it is not telling us—or showing a good example of—how the Arabs can support the Syrian stance on Lebanon without questioning Syria's intentions for opposing the Lebanese-Israeli accord on troop withdrawals.

Why, for instance, should the Syrian government continue to close its borders with Iraq and not allow Baghdad to resume pumping oil for export through Syria to the Mediterranean, when all the effort, Arab effort including Iraq's, is needed to confront the danger coming from Israel and its expansionist plans at this time? This is one simple question that Arabs, who otherwise might want to understand better the Syrian position, have to ask. There are other questions of course, and important ones for that matter, to ask the Syrians. But do they themselves have the answers? And, if not, how is it possible to understand the Syrians?

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: U.S.' real motives

U.S. Special envoy Philip Habib has returned to the Middle East where he held talks with the Lebanese authorities before flying to the Saudi capital via Cairo, where he had airport-talks with the Egyptian assistant foreign minister. Reports published by American newspapers indicate that Mr. Habib's visit to the region aims at inviting Arab leaders to press Syria into softening its rejection of the U.S.-sponsored accord on troop withdrawals from Lebanon. It is also noteworthy that the U.S. administration in the meantime has rewarded Israel for the Lebanese accord by pledging to lift the ban on the F-16 interceptors. Syria is asked to withdraw its forces from Lebanon while Israel responds to such American gestures of generosity by declaring that the Syrian Golan Heights population will be included in the forthcoming census of Israel's inhabitants. This in fact acts as a further obstacle in the path of settling the Lebanese problem.

America's controversial attitude towards the Lebanese question does not seem to stand to reason. What the U.S. seems to be actually interested in is not peace for Lebanon, but creating some groundless impression that it is the Arabs that have foiled American peace efforts not Israel. Such an argument is in no way true.

Al Dustour: Israel's policy of expulsion

The Israeli occupation authorities have asked the Begin government to legalise the deportation of Arab citizens from the occupied Arab territories because of their anti-occupation behaviour. The "offences" for which such a legislation is desired begins with participation in any types of demonstrations. In a report referred to by the government, the Israeli commander-in-chief clarified that deportation remains the most effective of all punishments.

This can only be seen as being part of the Zionist drive to expel all the occupants from the West Bank and Gaza Strip so as to change the demographic nature of these areas. Nonetheless, Israeli intentions were openly voiced only one day after Jordan's communiqué on measured taken to face Israel's plans to expel the occupied territories of their people. Israel's intended measures are a blatant violation of international law and all universally-acknowledged ways of behaviour.

Sawt Al Shaab: Arab youth will win out

The most prominent aspect of the Zionist enemy's strategy seems clearly to be the settlement building programme for the occupied Arab territories. Intensive settlement construction is underway, and new measures are being prepared to change the demographic balance in the occupied territories by forcing its inhabitants out of their homes. The Israeli commander-in-chief has asked his government to issue a law legalising the deportation of Palestinian youth who "give trouble" to the occupation authorities. This is no new tactic. Israel has systematically forced Arab patriots, particularly younger ones, out of the occupied territories to clear the way for implementation of its annexationist schemes. The young are made to face unbearable pressure by denying them chances of education, work and a decent living, as they are seen as the backbone of the potential popular resistance to Israel's aggressive plans.

Jordanian Ministry of the Interior's statement to stand up to Israel's plan seem to have made the occupation authorities unhappy. The regulations adopted to minimise Israel's ability to drive Arab youth out of their homeland have disturbed the occupation's plans, and thus a legalisation of the deportation process has now become a must for Israel to continue its settlement-building plans.

VIEW FROM AMERICA

U.S. can no more control world events

Franz Schurmann

For Americans with some higher education, this is a strange period. It is not strange because things have changed. Things always change in the U.S., and every decade always seems different. It is strange because the country and its people are so quiet. And Americans have not normally been a quiet people, although they also have not been very noisy. There are plenty of public issues to get excited about, but excitement is at a very low level.

This is particularly evident in our politics. Already some six candidates have presented themselves for nomination in the Democratic Party for an election which is still sixteen months away. Yet the public seems bored by all six of them, and former President Nixon has already said none would get elected because all of them are too dull.

It is understandable that the American public would be bored with foreign affairs...it always has been except in times

of crisis and war. But it is amazing that it has become bored with economics on which the everyday life of every person depends. It makes no difference whether "economic indicators" go up or down. Americans seem to believe that our economy has become old, and walks along at a slower pace, breathing harder for a smaller supply of air.

Only twenty years ago, in the 1960's, the classic American belief that we were still basically a young and dynamic country was still alive. Radical students and young black activists believed that as much as right-wing soldiers and workers. Now those same people are in their 40's, and young people now couldn't care less about politics. Many of them are excited by religion, both new and old ones. Fundamentalist Christianity, both Protestant and Catholic, has made great progress with youth. So have new Christian, Islamic, and Buddhist cults. Jews, among the most secular

and middle-class people in the U.S. now find their children reverting to the most Orthodox branches of that faith.

In some parts of the United States, entirely different kinds of middle classes are springing up. Here in the West, they tend to consist more and more of Asians... from East Asia mainly but in increasing numbers from South and West Asia... and Hispanics... people from all the countries of Central, Caribbean, and South America. In the Western part of the U.S., the public mood is also much less grim than in the East, where there is a lot of unemployment. The American West now shares in the economic exuberance of the Pacific region. We in California are, in fact, a part of that region. In fact, in some ways, we are on the rim of a vast economic wheel which circles the Pacific and has its industrial hub in Japan.

In the American East, people share in the pessimism

which has swept over Western Europe which too has an aging old middle class but not yet a rising middle class made up of its former colonial people.

There is a general sense in American business that East Asia is the economic wave of the future. Already the Pacific is the world's biggest economic region. And Japan is the world's second most productive economy after the U.S. but ahead of the Soviet Union. There also is an intuition that China, despite the shackles of its Socialist political and economic system, will soon emerge to become a Socialist nation much more powerful than the Soviet Union. Many of these American businessmen, naturally interested in profits, are glad that the economic destiny of the U.S. is increasingly linked to that of East Asia, despite the quarrels we have with Japan.

The Asian connection has shown itself to be a help in preventing the American mood from becoming even quieter.

especially here in the West. This is not quite true of the link to the Hispanic nations where there is anxiety over the vast number of immigrants, mostly illegal, who come into the country. But Hispanic districts in U.S. cities have become lively places, and gradually Americans are beginning to appreciate their contributions in rescuing American cities from the kind of municipal death that threatened them in the early 1970's (consider the ravaged aspect of the South Bronx section of New York City).

Most Americans still find it difficult to relate to the Middle East. They are not sure whether it is "European" or "Asian." Middle Easterners look European, and the wealth of some of them is similar to that of old European aristocracies. Yet immigrant Middle Easterners of whom one can see more and more in American cities resemble East Asians: They have large families, work hard, send their children to university. Some

Americans have come to learn that not all Middle Easterners are fabulously wealthy sheikhs from the oil-rich countries.

Perhaps this American sense about Europe and East Asia comes from an older tradition that progress lies in the West while wisdom is to be sought in the East. East Asia is to the west of the U.S., though, of course, it was to the east of Europe. There still is a residue of conviction among Americans of higher education that there still is wisdom to be learned from Europe, and farther east, from all parts of Asia.

Still it is a fact that the ideas that once made the U.S. an economic giant travelled West to Japan and repeated the feat. And now they continue to travel west from east to West Asia and beyond. It is these vast global changes which are going on outside of the U.S. which may be one reason Americans have become so quiet. We can no longer control what goes on as we once did.

Democratic candidates woo Wall Street for funds

By Paul Mindus
Reuter

NEW YORK — Democratic presidential candidates are scouring Wall Street for 1984 campaign money and records show they are starting to rake in the cash.

Despite the traditional image of President Reagan's Republicans as the party of business, Wall Street concern over defence spending, huge federal deficits and high interest rates has given the Democrats a golden chance to compete for support.

"They all come to Wall Street with a song Wall Street likes to hear," said one broker. "They say, 'I'm for financial soundness. I'm a people liberal and a fiscal conservative.'"

Campaign records show that the six declared Democratic contenders raised about \$323,000 among them from investment-world donors in the first three months of 1983.

In some cases, hard-sell tactics by the Democratic rivals have off-

ended a few on "the street."

One broker said campaign strategists for Sen. John Glenn of Ohio tried to set up a get-acquainted lunch for Glenn at the broker's firm. Glenn's asking price: \$12,000.

The firm refused. "I was stunned," said the broker. "We hadn't even met the guy yet."

While Wall Street accounts for only a modest slice of the more than five million dollars these Democrats have raised from all sources, political professionals rate it a respectable start considering the first presidential primary election is about 10 months off.

Moreover, federal election law limits individual donors to contributions of \$1,000 each.

Records show former Vice-President Walter Mondale, current front-runner for the nomination, leads in tapping this source.

He raised at least \$67,000 from financiers for his own 1984 campaign from January through March, plus another 121,000 in

1981 and 1982 through his personal action committee, which financed his campaigning on behalf of 150 Democratic candidates in the 1982 elections.

Glenn has raised about \$78,000.

Sen. Ernest Hollings of South Carolina raised at least \$13,000 from a party attended by New York brokers, while Sen. Alan Cranston of California reported only about \$1,500 from Wall Street contributors.

The other Democratic contenders, former Florida Governor Reubin Askew and Sen. Gary Hart of Colorado, have been hunting in their home-area versions of Wall Street.

Askew has received nearly \$30,000 from investment bankers and brokers in the south and Hart about 12,500 from Colorado sources.

"The fact is that support for Democratic candidates (in financial circles) is there," said Stephen Small of the Securities Industries Association, a Wall Street lobby.

One 20-year-veteran of the New York financial scene said Reagan looked attractive to many bankers and brokers in 1980, but added: "some investors may say in 1984, 'do we want Reagan to continue with \$200 billion deficits and massive defence spending for another four years?'"

Republican competition in the fund-raising contest cannot begin until Reagan authorises a re-election effort or bows out and clears the way for other Republicans.

The Democrats have the field to themselves and their urgent fund-raising appeals are dictated by the concentration of early state primary elections in 1984.

Although the Democratic primary schedule is not complete, indications are that nearly half the 3,923 delegates to the July 1984 nominating convention will be chosen between late February and early April.

Contests will come so thick and fast there will be no time to raise cash then.

While some financiers feel the Democrats may be pouncing a little too hard in their scramble for cash, political professionals say there is no substitute for aggressive, no-nonsense fund-raising.

Asked about the incident involving Gelin's \$12,000 luncheon fee request, Robert Farmer, finance director of the Glenn campaign explained it this way:

"It's the job of a fund-raising department to set objectives and try to reach them. When you're talking about an \$18 to 20 million campaign, the only thing you have is the candidate's time."

A Democratic party official said other candidates feel the same pressure. "When Mondale travels to New York now, he's talking strictly bucks," the official said. "A year from now, he'll talk to people."

Mondale flies to New York once a month for up to six events scheduled within 36 hours. Each event — breakfast, lunch, cocktails or dinner — must raise at least \$25,000 to warrant Mondale's time, according to know-

wedgeable sources. From the brokers' view, being courted by candidates appeals both to the ego and their risk-investment instincts.

"They're players (activists), and this is an adventure for them," said a member of a major Wall Street firm. "They think: 'I want to be in the inner circle. I want to be recruited.'"

There is the prospect that a new president can offer backers such rewards as ambassadorships or nomination to a cabinet post.

The campaign's most successful New York fund-raiser so far is Mondale-backer Robert E. Rubin, head of the arbitrage department at Goldman Sachs, a leading brokerage house. He has raised \$700,000 in the city for the former vice-president from a wide variety of sources, not just investment circles.

At age 45, Rubin is "a fabulous fundraiser and a real hot-shot on Wall Street," said one Democratic Party official.

People's militia may replace Libyan army

By Dina Matar
Reuter

TRIPOLI — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi says he intends to replace his regular army with a people's militia, in line with his professed ideological aim of giving power to the people.

"The regular army will soon disappear because it is not part of the Jamahiriyah (Libyan) society... it must be done away with and replaced by the armed peoples," he told a news conference in Tripoli last week.

Col. Qadhafi has already replaced the government with people's committees, embassies with people's bureaux and parliament with a general people's congress.

A people's militia would be in line with such a policy, but political analysts also note that the regular army poses the only possible domestic threat to Qadhafi rule. He himself came to power in a bloodless army coup in 1969.

The likely effect of the move is not clear, however, and Western diplomats said it was difficult to predict whether in fact it would ever happen, although it would be a way for Qadhafi to strengthen his power base.

During the rare 20-minute news conference the Libyan leader said the people's army would operate purely defensively. But he declined to say when the takeover would occur, and it is not clear what would happen to the professionals of the 55,000-strong regular army.

No mention was made of the air force or the navy.

Col. Qadhafi's announcement followed strong criticism of the army and its officers published last month in the daily newspaper *Green March*, organ of the ruling revolutionary committee. It accused officers of corruption and called for reform.

Col. Qadhafi himself conceded some officers were corrupt. "There are reservations about certain army officers, but these are remnants of the traditional royal army, and the bourgeoisie society," he told the news conference.

The diplomats said Qadhafi's populist policies based on Islamic socialism had given him considerable support at home, but also noted that the regular army



had been central to his foreign policy.

In February the official Libyan news agency JANA said a general people's congress had agreed on a "revolutionary programme for total mobilisation."

This included allocating oil revenue to purchase large quantities of weapons, giving military training to all Libyan men and women of active military age out of a population of 3.1 million, and training and arming "Arab and Islamic revolutionary forces which are ready for it."

In addition, the congress proposed suicide missions inside Israeli-occupied territory and against "the symbols of apostasy and treachery in the Arab arena."

In his latest news conference, Col. Qadhafi threatened to send his tanks and planes to other Arab countries to confront what he described as "a death train facing the Arab World" — a reference to any agreement with Israel.

He has already used his army to intercede in Chad and has been accused of threatening Sudan.

The Libyan air force, believed by military analysts to be one of the best-equipped in the Middle East, has also been involved in several confrontations with U.S. forces in the Mediterranean.

In August 1981, carrier-borne U.S. navy planes shot down two Libyan fighters challenging them over the disputed gulf of Sirte, which Libya says is its territorial waters.

This month Libya complained to the U.N. Security Council that U.S. planes from the sixth fleet had repeatedly violated its airspace. Tripoli said this was a preliminary step to the launching of full-scale aggression against Libya.

Peronists, Radicals prepare for showdown

By Robert Powell
Reuter

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's elections next October 30, intended to restore democracy after seven years of military rule, are shaping up as a straight fight between the country's two traditionally dominant parties, the Peronists and the Radicals.

Latest party affiliations show the Peronists leading with 2.8 million members and the Radicals second with 1.4 million.

Of the other parties, only the centrist Movement for Integration and Development (MID) and the pro-Moscow Communist Party have attracted more than 100,000 members out of Argentina's 17 million electorate.

During military rule, the country has been torn apart by political violence, hit by economic recession and humiliated by its defeat in last year's Falklands (Malvinas) war with Britain.

The armed forces have pledged to hand over power on January 30, 1984, but never before will an Argentine civilian government have had to take over in such difficult circumstances.

Another factor that will dis-

tinguish this year's presidential and parliamentary poll from previous elections is that Gen. Juan Domingo Peron is no longer alive to lead and unify the diverse factions of the Peronist Party which he created 40 years ago.

Gen. Peron died in 1974, a year after being re-elected president at the end of Argentina's previous period of military rule.

The populist leader was succeeded by his widow, Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, known as "Isabelita," whose weak government was overthrown by the armed forces in 1976.

Currently exiled in Madrid, Peron remains the uncrowned queen of the Peronist movement. But few Peronist leaders want the former cabaret dancer to make a fresh bid for the presidency.

For her part, she shows little inclination to run for power. She follows events in Argentina closely, but maintains a strict silence.

Peronist leaders say publicly that it is up to her to say what future role she wants to play in the party. Privately they expect she will remain its titular head without exercising much personal power.

This situation has left the Peronist Movement (its proper name

is the Justicialist Party) without an obvious presidential candidate capable of winning support from the party's many rival factions.

The Radicals, however, have a strong presidential candidate who is virtually certain to be nominated by the party congress later this year.

He is Raul Alfonsin, a 56-year-old former senator who leads the party's left wing and who has developed a large personal following throughout the country.

He is the best-known Argentine politician abroad and initial opinion polls here show him to be the most popular civilian leader in Argentina, although a majority of the electorate would still vote Peronist.

He is committed to making sweeping reforms in the armed forces and is one of the most outspoken Argentine politicians on human rights.

The Peronists' power base lies in Argentina's Trade Union Movement, where there is bitter feuding between the moderate and hardline wings. Moderates back Angel Robledo, 68, for president.

A former interior, foreign affairs and defence minister, he is seen as a mildly reformist Social Dem-

ocrat. Hardliners support Antonio Cafiero, a 60-year-old former economy minister who also commands support on the party left.

Waiting in the wings is intellectual Italo Luder, a former president of the senate, a possible compromise candidate. But other dark horses could emerge, as the Peronist presidential nomination is unlikely to be agreed before the party's congress in July or August.

Neither party has yet issued an election manifesto but both propose similar policies for rescuing Argentina from economic crisis.

Both favour heavy state intervention to revive industry, renegotiation of Argentina's \$38.7 billion foreign debt, an independent foreign policy accentuating Latin American integration and pressing Argentina's claim over the Falklands (Malvinas) with force as a last resort.

The Peronist and Radicals differ widely in their underlying philosophies. Asked to define the Peronist ideology, veteran trade union leader Juan Taccone said: "Peronism consists of two things: A strong dose of nationalism and the social doctrine of the church. And that's it."

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It's time reason triumphed over emotionalism



Talking straight Marwan Muasher

For a long time, emotions have dictated the way we think, and consequently the way we speak, write and act. In our eyes, no speech, no article is effective unless it appeals to our emotions. Everything has to be dramatised, blown out of proportion. The content of a speech or an article becomes almost irrelevant as long as it is full of emotions, that might or might not have any relevance to reality.

Despite all our setbacks — largely due to the emotional, unrealistic way we think — we have hardly stopped or tried revising our ways of action. I don't know whether we are prisoners of a language that lends itself to emotion, or the other way around. Whatever the case, our thoughts and action have been branded by a sense of emotionalism that lacks sound thinking and leads to disastrous results.

One of the first prerequisites for achieving a better tomorrow is to

have sound reasoning, the ability to think clearly and plan effectively away from emotions. This is not to say that we cannot dream, only that we are willing to pay the price to make our dreams come true. Some Arabs today are finally realising this and have started to avoid being emotional in thought and action. Some have even gone to extremes and started doubting the sincerity of anyone who acts or writes emotionally, and with good reason.

Sometimes, though, one becomes so frustrated at what happens in our part of the world, at the ridiculous amount of cowardice committed in the name of bravery, of misjudgement common in the name of insight, that one wants to throw reasoning away. In a world where traitors are made heroes and heroes traitors, where dream policies are the norm, one starts doubting whether reasoning, analysis or planning will ever triumph. Somehow in

such cases, the primitive, emotional methods of cursing and screaming, even though they are futile, manage to get someone's frustration out much better than the civilised way of analytically discussing what happened, why, and what is the next step to take.

Issam Sartawi was murdered last month. I did not know Dr. Sartawi personally, nor am I overly familiar with all his views and philosophies. In fact, I had never heard of the guy till his name started appearing frequently in the news after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last year. As a layman, though, I do know one thing about Dr. Sartawi. He was a man of reason, a rarity in our society, and because of this, he is a dead man today, murdered not by the enemy he fought for so long against, but by a should-be friend whom he happened to have a difference of opinion with. So what's new in this part of the world?

Dr. Sartawi was not exactly a household name in the Arab World, even though he did much to further his people's cause. To be famous and known and respected here, I am afraid, means to deliver fiery speeches, to be mere dreamer. People who analyse and speak with any degree of intellect are simply not popular, for the language they speak is dry, boring, and difficult to understand. It also is addressed at stimulating the mind, something far more difficult than stimulating the heart.

It is simply another incident to show that democracy is just another world in the Arab World. We speak of democracy, we invent new forms of it, we have the guts to claim we are democratic, but the moment we disagree with someone, we take the easiest and most cowardly way out: we shoot him. It would be wrong to assume that the murder of Issam Sartawi was an isolated incident of "un-

democracy". Sartawi was being killed routinely every day in the Arab World.

After all, the murderer was not merely trying to destroy the body of Dr. Sartawi, rather the mind and ideas enclosed in that body. As such, murders like this one are not uncommon. Otherwise, how can one explain someone divorcing his wife because she had an opinion he did not agree with, or parents refusing to discuss matters with their children if they did not share identical views, or the censorship of newspapers if they did not happen to agree with state policy, or the curbing of freedoms of all kinds, or...

Issam Sartawi was hailed as a defender of free thought, of democracy, as a man of reason. We tend to forget, though, that just as we hail him today, we denied him only few months ago the right to speak, just speak, in front of a council of which he is a member.

What democracy is this that we talk about?

I am afraid we are still a nation intolerant of different opinions on all levels. Everyone seems to think he has a monopoly on truth, and if he has the means to enforce his version of the truth (and suppress others) he will. If he doesn't, he talks of democracy.

The reason is simple. We misunderstand democracy. For democracy cannot be planted like grass and expected to grow in one month. A nation does not decide it wants to have democracy and become democratic overnight. Rather, you work at democracy. You engrave it in children's minds like you engrave love of their country. You teach them to appreciate it and learn of its virtues.

Only then will they grow up to know the true meaning and full extent of democracy. Only then will actions like Sartawi's murder create a wave of fury and disgust

among all factions of the nation, not an emotional outbreak followed by indifference the next morning. And only then will actions like these become isolated incidents instead of the norm. Only then will democracy become a way of life, not a word one uses when it is convenient to use, and disposes of when it no longer serves one's purposes.

Until then, we can only stick to reason. It seems trivial, rather stating the obvious, to say it is a sign of health, not weakness, to differ in opinion. It is also said that one feels one has to say it over and over. But as long as we feel we monopolise the truth, as long as we will use bullets instead of reason to enforce our opinions, Issam Sartawi will not be the last to fall, just as he was not the first. We, in the meantime, will have a difficult time convincing people that we possess qualities of chivalry and bravery, not cowardice.

Special feature on the evolution of the Arabic language

Birth, growth, decline, revival delineate the history of Arabic

By Ailsa Duff

Special to the Jordan Times

Like many languages, Arabic has passed through periods of florescence and periods of enervation. In the following article I have attempted to present to the reader a brief outline of the more significant developments in the history of the language. However, as many schools of thought concerning this matter exist, and as to expound them all would be a mammoth undertaking, I have only included two of them, therefore the reader can appreciate that the information given is incomplete.

The Arabic script contains 28 letters or 29 if you include *hamza*. The three symbols for short vowels — *dammah*, *fathah*, and *kasrah* — have never been made a permanent part of the language with the exception of the Qur'an, where they are always written to ensure correct reading.

Most Arabic grammarians distinguish three parts of speech: nouns, verbs and particles. What are called adjectives, adverbs and pronouns in English are considered nouns in Arabic. Something very particular to Arabic is the ability the user has of making many words from only three consonants called "radicals". With the simple addition of vowels, prefixes or suffixes one can derive numerous new words. For example using the radicals q-t-l you have *qatil* (murderer), *qatila* (murdered), *qatal* (killed), *qatala* (murderous), *qatal* (fight) and so on. Following this there are two genders — masculine and feminine — and three grammatical forms — singular, dual and plural.

The three main types of Arabic are as follows: classical Arabic which can be found in the Qur'an and the literature of mediaeval times; modern literary Arabic, which is based on the classical but has incorporated many new words; and finally the spoken lan-

guage, which is composed of numerous dialects.

Arabic, which belongs to the Semitic group of languages such as Aramaic and Syriac, can have its origin traced back to the north-western region of the Arabian peninsula or more specifically to the city of Mecca and its environs. It is believed by some to have been one of several dialects spoken by the Quraysh tribe which held an important position of wealth and power in Mecca. Others say that the language has a divine origin.

The Arabic script, which is written right to left, was derived from Aramaic via the Nabataean cursive script. However, before and during early Islamic times the writing of Arabic was quite faulty. It was not until after the seventh century that the script was gradually fixed.

Mainly spoken

In pre-Islamic and early Islamic times (c. 500-661 A.D.) Arabic was mainly a spoken language and was restricted to the Arabian peninsula. As a regional language, other early Arabic dialects that existed at this time gradually disappeared. It is difficult to determine exactly when and where Arabic became a distinct dialect but one fact that can be stated is that these years between 500-661 A.D. produced a splendid wealth of rich and elaborate oral literature.

Pre-Islamic poetry was the most cherished of artistic manifestations and undoubtedly Arabic was an important medium of this poetry. Rhyming prose was used by the poets, who held an influential position amongst the people. There were three categories of person who kept alive this literary culture. The poet, the orator and the *rawi*. The latter of these was a professional reciter, probably with several generations of *rawis* behind him. Legends, proverbs, poetry and traditions of

the past were recited by the *rawis* and they made a great contribution to the preservation of pre-Islamic lore.

In early Islamic times correct speech and oral eloquence were marks of wisdom and qualities unsurpassed. They continued to be admired and appreciated more than everyday speech (*lahn*).

Writing was little used then, but between the years 610-632 A.D. it made great leaps as the most powerful work of literature in Arabic—the Qur'an—was evolving. By the seventh century the art of calligraphy was developing and Arabic became a major medium of artistic expression. The principal types of script are *Kufi*, *Thuluth*, *Farsi*, *Naskhi* and *Ruq'ah*. These are still used today for different purposes.

Before we leave this period it is necessary to mention something of the Qur'an, for it played a significant role in bringing about the subsequent codification of the language. The Qur'an, which means recitation, is believed by Muslims to be the message of Islam as handed down by the Archangel Gabriel to the Prophet Muhammad, and Arabic is believed by Muslims to be the language of a revealed religion (*lughat din samawi*). Although one can detect foreign words in the Qur'an, it represents, in the opinion of many, the highest linguistic achievement of the Arabic language. Revealed in the Meccan dialect of the Quraysh tribe, the Qur'an provided a firm foundation for the language and facilitated the rapid development and dissemination of Arabic, transforming it from an obscure dialect to one of the great languages of our times.

With the rise of Islam the scribe achieved significance and was no longer living in the shadow of the poet, who for many years had had a stature much above him.

During the Umayyad dynasty (661-750 A.D.) the quality of

Arabic improved tremendously. It was the language of the state and religion and also vehicle of abundant literature.

Poetry remained worldly rather than religious, whereas oratory took on a religious dimension not previously held. Although the *rawi* continued in their role as the bearers of oral tradition, they were gradually being replaced by the scribe, the preserver of the written word.

At the turn of the seventh century, Caliph Abd al-Malik (685-705 A.D.) introduced reforms which resulted in Arabic virtually superseding over all the other languages found within the vast Umayyad empire. Slowly Arabic as the language of state and culture supplanted Greek and Aramaic in Palestine and Syria, Coptic in Egypt, Latin and Berber in North Africa and Spain and last of all Persian in the eastern provinces.

Long struggle

Nevertheless, this domination of Arabic was successful only after a long struggle. When the empire first expanded, absorbing many foreign lands, the realisation that Arabic lacked vocabulary, among other things, was sorely evident. With their own linguistic tradition, the more sophisticated societies of the conquered lands required administrative, political, legal and other expressions which Arabic at that stage did not contain. Information concerning translations under the Umayyad dynasty is scanty; however the interest in foreign works was already born and in the following centuries it gained tremendous impetus.

In 750 A.D. the Abbasids — who claimed descent from Abbas, the uncle of Prophet Muhammad — gained the seat of power and for the next 500 years their dynasty prevailed. The coming of the Abbasids marked a socio-intellectual revolution. Arabic

developed its greatest potential for expression and had the capacity for delineating abstractions in any field of knowledge — astronomy, theology, medicine and so forth — despite the fact that this was a politically tumultuous period.

Although the Abbasids lost control over Spain and most of northwest Africa, this did not affect the usage of Arabic as an instrument of learning and society. Arabic flourished on Spanish soil as a medium of intellectual expression and a close cultural interdependence remained between the Maghreb (Spain and northwest Africa) and the Muslim world.

Great credit must go to Caliph al-Ma'mun (813-833 A.D.) who established a House of Wisdom (*bayt al-hikmah*) where students of higher education were given official sponsorship. A bureau of translation was included in this institution and works on mathematics, geography, medicine, philosophy and astronomy were rendered into Arabic. The adoption of foreign sciences through translations, principally from Greek, was necessary in order to develop the technical terms needed to express new thoughts.

Men of learning such as Al-Khalil Ibn Ahmad, supposed inventor of Arabic grammar; Ibn Hisham, historian; Al-Khwarizmi, geographer; Ibn Sina, philosopher and physician; Al-Mutanabbi, poet; Hunayn Ibn Ishaq, translator, constitute a small handful of the many men who made valuable contributions to Arabic in the ninth and tenth centuries.

Educational centres such as the Universities of Cordova and Toledo in Spain and the Al-Azhar in Cairo were established. Toledo occupied the place of honour in transmitting Arabic culture to Europe. It was the golden age of Arabic literature and libraries abounded with works of all kinds.

At the University of Cordova it was Ibn Hazm who first recognised that Syriac, Hebrew and Arabic were kindred dialects.

During these years important contributions were made to Western languages — Spanish, Portuguese and English. Words such as alcohol, lemon, sugar, rice, cipher, algebra, arsenal, to name but a few, were either of direct Arabic origin or were transmitted through the medium of Arabic. Arabic continued to influence other languages particularly Turkish and Persian throughout the eleventh century. Yet the decline of the stature of Arabic had already begun. It is significant to note that this period of decline in the Muslim world corresponded with a period of resurgence in Europe.

The period of deterioration can best be placed from the end of the Abbasid dynasty in 1258 A.D. to the early 1800s, a span of approximately 600 years. It is difficult to suggest any one factor that led to this intellectual stagnation and it is more likely to have been a complex combination of many factors. However certain events that took place within these six centuries can be seen to be partly responsible.

Recurrent invasions of Muslim lands by east Asiatic hordes caused Arabic to give way to the local languages of Persian and Turkish, despite the fact that most of these people embraced Islam. Exceptions to this situation are two great Turkish intellectuals who wrote in Arabic — Tas-koprazadeh (died 1560 A.D.) and Hajji Khalifah (died 1657 A.D.) — as well as other Muslim scholars.

This is not to say that Arabic ceased to exist. Indeed notable progress was made in the field of encyclopaedias and complications, especially in the thirteenth century. One example of this is Al-Nuwayri's *asab* works. But overall literary Arabic suffered enormously.

The arrival of the sixteenth century brought with it the steady loss of Arab lands to the Ottoman Turks. Most of these lands remained under Turkish control until World War I when they fell to the European powers. Arabs who aspired to hold positions of officialdom in the Turkish administration learnt Turkish in preference to Arabic.

Realisation of the linguistic deterioration came in the nineteenth century. Although Arabic had retained much of its importance in the religious life of Muslims, it was difficult for people to comprehend in its classical form, and once again Arabic was unable to express new scientific and abstract ideas. It lacked the vocabulary of modern life.

The revival of Arabic in the nineteenth century can be attributed to many factors. The following points are only a few of these, not all.

The contact between the East and the West was a very significant factor. In many ways it was similar to mediaeval times when the Arab-Muslims incorporated many foreign elements into Arabic, but there existed a major difference. In the early years of the Islamic empire the Arab-Muslims were in ascendancy; they had been victorious and possessed a certain self-assurance. However this was not the story of the nineteenth century Arabs who had been living in a state of subjection and relative diffidence. Increasing exposure to the West combined with the development and growth of nationalism gave birth to a feeling which aimed at self-identification.

Arabic emerged as a symbol of religious-cultural regeneration and became a potent force in the National Movement. The language took on a new dimension. It became a secular symbol of a national creed as embodied in the concept of "urubah" (Arabism). However, in the process of revitalisation an

ever-widening gap was formed between classical and modern Arabic. New concepts in arts and sciences as well as neologisms affected the language. Two schools of thought existed concerning this matter. One group was in favour of solving the linguistic problems by strict adherence to tradition and the other proposed radical reforms.

Intellectual leaders such as Taha Husayn and Ahmad Amin called for practical steps to simplify the standard language in order to make it attractive to students and masses alike. In 1956 a Conference of Arab Academies for Linguistics was held in Damascus to examine the progress of Arabic as a modern language.

Together with Islam, Arabic was, and maybe still is, a major bond of kinship among the emerging Muslim states. The historical significance of Arabic cannot fail to be recognised. The language served as a medium of artistic and cultural expression. It was an instrument of Islam and it was a mainstay of contemporary nationalism.

In 1980 there were 142 million speakers of Arabic in the world (Ref: "World Christian Encyclopedia and Comparative Survey," David B. Barrett, Oxford University Press, 1982), ranking it the fifth language. Problems still face Arabic, but as Tawfiq al-Hakim, a reformer of Arabic and a playwright said in the 1920s "...the language is the most precious gift left Arabs. It lived with ancestors and outlived them. It had to contend with difficulties and proved to be stronger than they were. Time mocked it but it did not exhaust itself. Events overtook it but it was not overcome. It is the soul of the Arabs. It puts a shirt on them when their bodies are smitten. Their life was protected by it, their traditions were preserved in it. It is the homeland, nationalism and life..."

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL
15:30 Koran
16:00 Live transmission via satellite from Wembley, F.A. Cup: Manchester v. Brighton
17:50 Canons
18:10 The Palliser Adventures
18:30 Famous Scientists
18:55 Adventures of Long John Silver
19:30 Health Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:40 Arabic Film
23:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 M.A.S.H.
21:00 Documentary: People of Many Lands
21:30 Saturday Variety Show
22:00 News in English
22:15 Feature Film: The Rat Race
Tony Curtis, Debbie Reynolds

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 95.60 KHz. SW

07:10 Morning Show
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BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz.

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 The Classic Album 06:45 Financial News 6:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 British Press Review 07:15 About Britain 07:30 New Ideas 07:40 Book Choice 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Album Time 09:00 World News 09:09 News about Britain 09:15 From the Weeklies 09:30 Classical Record Review 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 The Champion 10:30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Sunday Letter 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Science in Action 12:15 What's New 12:30 Just a Minute 13:00 World News 13:09 News about Britain 13:15 About Britain 13:20 Meridian 13:40 World News 14:15 Anything Goes 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 Commentary 15:15 Network U.K. 15:30 The Classic Album 16:00 Sunday Special 16:30 Arranged for the Piano 17:00 Radio News 17:15 Sunday Special 18:15 Sunday Special 18:30 World News 18:39 News about Britain 18:45 Private Lives 19:30 Just Between Ourselves 21:45 The Classic Album 22:00 World News 22:09 Commentary 22:15 Good Books 22:30 Cup Final Highlights 23:00 The Golden Age of Opera 23:15 The Brotherhood of Brass 23:30 Wagner in London 24:00 World News 24:09 From Our Own Correspondent 06:30 New Ideas 06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 Letterbox 01:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

1260, 7205, 11925, 15205

05:00 The Breakfast Show: News, Information Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions, Science Digest, News Summary at 30 minutes past the hour. 17:00 News 17:10 This Week 17:30 Special News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 American Viewpoints 18:30 From Correspondents USA 19:00 News 19:10 This Week 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:10 Survey of World News, Correspondent's Reports, Music, Cultural Events and Features.

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

"Most Ancient Jordan: Pan Half Million Years" at the American Centre.
"French Contributions to Jordanian Archaeology" at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre - Tel. 6610267
American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 3700
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 4203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 663195
Hussein Youth City 66781
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Fallahs Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also models from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Leventeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m.

SATURDAYS, TEL. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman, Tel. 24390.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Leventeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abdali, 25541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafiah, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafiah, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafiah, 71751.
Armenian International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

02:59 Fajr
04:34 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:32 Dhuhur
12:13 'Asr
18:52 Maghrib
20:06 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Airia information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:55 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Cairo (RJ)
09:05 Agaba (RJ)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:35 Karachi, Dubai (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
10:20 Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)
17:00 Belgrade, Istanbul (RJ)
17:00 Cairo (RJ)
17:00 Rio de Janeiro (LA)
17:15 Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:45 Madrid, Tripoli (RJ)
18:00 Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)
18:05 Rome (Aitalia)
18:10 Kuwait (KAC)
18:20 Athens (GA)
19:40 Frankfurt (RJ)
19:55 Cairo (EA)
20:15 Beirut (MEA)
00:20 Cairo (EA)
00:30 Cairo (RJ)
00:45 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

04:45 Cairo (RJ)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:40 Beirut, Paris (AF)
08:25 Cairo (EA)
09:05 Beirut (MEA)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:15 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
11:30 Athens (GA)
12:30 London (RJ)
12:40 Cairo (RJ)
12:50 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
12:50 Cairo (RJ)
17:30 Baghdad (LA)
18:45 Beirut (RJ)
19:00 Kuwait (RJ)
19:50 Doha, Muscat (GA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in J.S.
Belgian franc 72.5 / 72.9
Dutch guilder 128.7 / 129.5
Egyptian pound 332.2 / 335.2
French franc 48.1 / 48.4
Iraqi dinar 490 / 501.2
Italian lire (for 100) 24.3 / 24.5
Japanese yen (for 100) 153.1 / 154
Kuwaiti dinar 1227 / 1232.5
Lebanese lira 85.4 / 86.1
Omani rial 103.7 / 104.1
Qatari riyal 97.4 / 98
Saudi riyal 103.8 / 104.3
Swedish crown 47.7 / 48
Swiss franc 173.7 / 174.7
Syrian lira 62.7 / 63.5
UAE dirham 98.2 / 98.6
U.K. sterling pound 550 / 559.3
U.S. dollar 358 / 360
W. German mark 144.8 / 145.7

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SPORTS

FIFA awards Mexico '86 World Cup finals

STOCKHOLM (R) — Mexico overcame "the Kissinger Factor" here Friday to become the first country to be awarded the World Cup soccer finals for a second time.

The International Football Federation (FIFA) executive committee gave its unanimous consent without a formal vote to Mexico staging the 1986 finals. They were previously held in Mexico 13 years ago.

Mexico's selection was widely regarded as a certainty following the announcement last March by a special FIFA sub-committee that rival candidates the United States and Canada had not met the required conditions for staging the finals. But some observers felt the presence here of Henry Kissinger, former U.S. Secretary of State and chairman of his country's World Cup Organising Committee, might sway FIFA.

In the event, though, Kissinger's renowned skills as a negotiator proved of no consequence. "He cut little ice with me," com-

mented FIFA Vice-President Harry Cavan of Northern Ireland after hearing Kissinger put the U.S. case to the executive committee.

The three delegations each appeared before the FIFA executive Friday morning prior to the decision being announced. The Canadians spent 30 minutes presenting their case, the Mexicans just eight minutes and the Americans nearly an hour.

However, FIFA President Joao Havelange made it clear at a news conference that the executive committee's decision was based on the findings of the special sub-committee who ruled that only Mexico had submitted a valid claim by the March 11 deadline.

The sub-committee dismissed the U.S. and Canadian claims on the grounds that teams would have to travel excessive distances in North America and that Canada were offering only nine stadiums instead of 12. Subsequently an official inspection team went to Mexico but declined to visit either

the United States or Canada.

After Friday's decision was announced neither the Americans nor the Canadians were prepared to speculate on suggestions that certain hidden factors were behind Mexico's selection. These included reported links between FIFA and Televisa, the Mexican television network which is expected to win a lucrative contract to cover the finals.

Kissinger, a self-proclaimed football fanatic, presented himself as a gallant loser. "I congratulate Mexico for having been selected and I am sure they will stage the finals with distinction. It is a country I like very much and I spend a month there every year. I will certainly go there for the finals in 1986."

He said his delegation, which included the great Brazilian player Pele and former West German captain Franz Beckenbauer, had put their case on the merits of the U.S. claim "and there was not any criticism of Mexico."

"But obviously I presented our

case with inadequate eloquence," he added.

The Canadians were more clearly disappointed and at a news conference held up for comparison a copy of the Mexican submission which was presented to the executive committee, and amounted to only a few pages, and their own, which was substantial.

Jim Fleming, President of the Canadian Soccer Association, said Canada would probably now go for the 1994 finals.

Asked why the Mexican delegation had spent such a short time before the executive committee, Mexican Football Federation President Rafael del Castillo said: "I needed only one minute to convince them."

He admitted he was surprised that it was a unanimous decision but "we Mexicans fulfilled all the rules and we gave the guarantees from our government."

"From a morale point of view it

is very important for us to show the world that we know how to organise such a big event," de Cas-

tillo said. "And for the Mexican people it will be a good fiesta."

Havelange said FIFA would meet Mexico's World Cup committee in June to discuss arrangements for the 24-team finals in 1986. It was after FIFA announced last year that the 24-team format, introduced for the 1982 finals in Spain, would be retained that Colombia, the original choice as hosts, said it could no longer stage them.

Mexico wakes up, begins to celebrate

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexico woke up Friday morning to hear it had been awarded the 1986 World Cup finals and soccer-mad fans immediately took to the streets to celebrate.

The news, announced by the International Football Federation (FIFA) in Stockholm, was broadcast live by television stations at 5:30 a.m. (1130 GMT).

Shortly after, colourful Mar-

achi bands with trumpets and wide brimmed sombreros were reported to be out in the streets of the southern town of Coahuilco.

Rafael del Castillo, President of the Mexican Football Federation, told television viewers Mexico had been awarded the "Mundial" because it showed FIFA it had the ability and the desire to be host.

While officials seemed delighted by FIFA's decision, most of Mexico City's 16 million inhabitants appeared to take it in their sleepy stride.

"Mexico has it? It's probably a good thing for the economy but really it's just a big party for the Mexicans," said a 23-year-old mechanic.

In 1970, 3.5 million people watched the 16-team tournament and officials expect to draw six million visitors, spending an average of \$1,000 each, when the 24 nations arrive in three years time.

But an elderly cigarette vendor did not believe the money would trickle down to her.

Aberdeen chases 2nd piece of silverware

GLASGOW (R) — Aberdeen, the team which shot to instant stardom by outclassing Real Madrid last week, should land their second major trophy when they meet Glasgow Rangers in the Scottish Cup final at Hampden Park, Glasgow on Saturday.

Having taken possession of the European Cup-Winners' Cup by beating Real 2-1 in Gothenburg, the exciting young Aberdeen side will be confident of repeating last year's emphatic 4-1 final victory over Rangers.

The Glasgow club have endured a miserable season and will no doubt be hoping Aberdeen will be content to rest on their laurels. But it is hard to see the players who have become the toast of Europe settling for runners-up medals.

Whatever the result, Rangers are guaranteed a place in next season's Cup-Winners' Cup, a trophy they won in 1972, but their fickle fans have grown weary of a depressing run of failures.

Rumours are rife in Scotland that should Rangers fall again—they lost the League Cup final to arch-rivals Celtic and could finish only fourth in the

championship—there will be a change of management next season with Aberdeen boss Alex Ferguson favourite to replace John Greig.

Whether Ferguson could be tempted to leave the club he led to European glory remains in doubt, however, and Greig can rightly point out that this will be his eighth successive Scottish Cup final as player and manager.

But all the pressure will be on Rangers who have seen unfashionable Dundee United win the championship. Celtic take the League Cup and Aberdeen emerge as one of the best outfits in Britain.

On paper, Rangers have little chance. They lack Aberdeen's quality in defence and have no-one to match the fire-power of Eric Black, Mark McGhee and Peter Weir up front.

But Greig can always be depended upon to instil pride in his players and if Robert Russell and Robert Prytz, who scored twice in Sweden's 5-0 win over Cyprus in the European Championship in midweek, can take control of the midfield Rangers could cause an upset.

Nicholas to join English club

GLASGOW, Scotland (R) — Scotland striker Charlie Nicholas, the hottest property in British soccer, is set to cross the border and join an English League club, it has been announced.

Nicholas, scorer of 52 goals for Scottish Premier Division Celtic this season, played in a friendly against Finn Harps in Ireland Wednesday night and afterwards admitted: "I have played my last game for Celtic."

His contract with the Glasgow

club ends on Saturday and English sides Tottenham, Arsenal and Liverpool are all reported to be in the race to sign the 21-year-old player.

But English Football Association (F.A.) Cup finalists Manchester United must be favourites to land his signature.

Nicholas said: "I believe United have got it all going for them. I reckon they are headed for stadium and I would love to share in it."

Amman Little League

Game Scores May 20

T-Ball

Alfa Laval 16
Chase Manhattan 19
Arab Wings 14
AIK 22

Marriott 14
American Express 12
Grindlay's 13
Jordan Express 5

Baseball-Mids

Cairo-Amman Bank 25
Telcom 10
Intercontinental Hotel 8

International Traders 6
Citi Bank 8
Ellis 6

Baseball-Seniors

Royal Falcons 9
Salute 12

Foxboro 9
Foxboro 2

Brighton likely to come back to earth with a bump

LONDON (R) — Barring an astonishing upset Manchester United will beat Brighton in the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup final at Wembley on Saturday.

But the unfashionable south coast club have already upstaged their more glamorous rivals... United will travel to Wembley by bus, albeit a luxury, air-conditioned coach, while over- the- head Brighton will be peering down on them from a helicopter.

The flamboyant Jimmy Melia, their 45-year-old manager who is known as the "disco-kid", has done a lot to put the lun back in football since he took over at Brighton in December, but perhaps his travel arrangements have a more practical side.

United will be appearing at Wembley for the ninth time and many of their stars are on first name terms with the ballboys.

Brighton, by contrast, will be making their first visit and probably have a better chance of spotting the stadium from the air—it would certainly have done little for their confidence had they been forced to stop and ask directions.

Brighton, who have never previously been as far as the quarter-finals in their 83-year history, have been rightly cast in the Cinderella role.

And while they will certainly be going to the ball on Saturday they will also be going into the second

division next year—only the third club ever to achieve the dubious distinction of reaching the F.A. Cup final and being relegated in the same season.

That is why Melia is determined his players should enjoy the big day to the full.

Brighton are one of the poorest teams to reach the final in modern times but they have found inspiration in the Cup and United will do well to remember how they conquered Liverpool away from home in the fifth round.

But they had the swashbuckling Steve Foster at centre-half that day. On Cup final afternoon the big England international will be among the 100,000 spectators, as he begins a two-match suspension.

One Brighton player, midfielder Gordon Smith, will set a unique record when he steps out onto the Wembley pitch.

Earlier this season Smith returned on loan to his former club Glasgow Rangers and played in the Scottish League Cup final against city rivals Celtic. He is likely to pick up his second Cup runners-up medal against United.

The one man who poses a serious threat to United, beaten in the League Cup final by Liverpool, is midfielder Jimmy Case, one of the hardest and most accurate shots in the game.

United, on the other hand, boast a glittering array of big

names such as England captain Bryan Robson and Dutch maestro Arnold Muhren.

And strikers Frank Stapleton and Norman Whiteside can be expected to run till they drop in a bid to impress manager Ron Atkinson.

For next season one of them will be relegated to the reserves if, as seems likely, Atkinson succeeds in beating off the challenges of Liverpool, Tottenham, Aston Villa and Newcastle for the signature of Glasgow Celtic's goal-scoring phenomenon, Charlie Nicholas.

Dalglish receives 'Footballer of the Year' award

LONDON (R) — Liverpool's Kenny Dalglish joined English soccer's list of all-time greats Thursday night when he was presented with the "Footballer of the Year" trophy by Pele at a dinner in London.

Dalglish, 32, the most capped Scot in history is only the fourth player to have taken the award twice, joining Stanley Matthews, Tom Finney and Danny Blanchflower.

Pele stopped off in London en route for Stockholm where he was supporting the United States' claims to stage the 1986 World Cup finals.

Turbos charge to the front in Belgian Grand Prix practice

FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium (R) — Frenchman Alain Prost led a parade of turbo-charged cars into the top eight places during opening practice for Sunday's Belgian Grand Prix motor race at Spa Francorchamps Friday.

Predictions that the turbo brigade would outclass World Champion Keke Rosberg of Finland and the other drivers using the reliable but less powerful Cosworth engine proved correct during the first competitive session on the revised, but still superfast, Ardennes circuit.

Prost set a pace setting lap of two minutes 4.62 seconds in his Renault early in the hour-long session while Rosberg did remarkably well to put his Williams into ninth place on the starting grid with 2:07.98.

In between was Brazilian Nelson Piquet and Frenchman Patrick Tambay, the two other drivers completing the breakaway quartet at the head of the World Championships standings.

Brabham driver Piquet, currently two points ahead of Prost in the title chase, had the fourth best time of 2:05.63 and third place Tambay was second quickest in 2:04.63 in his Ferrari.

Rosberg certainly found the revised 6.95-km Spa circuit, which is hosting a Grand Prix for the first

since 1970, a rather different proposition from the confined atmosphere of Monaco where he triumphed last Sunday.

He needed all his hard-earned experience to keep the turbo cars in sight as they disappeared down the snaking Spa hills at speeds approaching 340 kph.

Seasoned campaigners such as Austrian Niki Lauda and Britain's John Watson were not so fortunate although the McLaren duo made up for last weekend's non appearance on the Monaco grid by returning the 15th and 20th best times respectively.

It keeps them among the field of 26 cars for the 42 lap (292.52 km) race.

Belgian Thierry Boutsen, who has replaced Brazilian Chico Serra

in the Arrows team, made an impressive Formula One debut by finishing 18th.

Prost reported no major problems after the initial session and his remarks were echoed by several other drivers.

The only first-day incident occurred during the untimed run earlier when the Theodore of Venezuelan Johnny Cecotto was badly damaged in an accident.

Cecotto was unhurt but angry and claimed another car had pulled out in front of him in order to pass a slower car moments after leaving the pit.

"I had to serve to miss it and hit the barrier very hard," said the former world 350 cc motorcycle champion.

Holmes defends WBC title

LAS VEGAS (R) — Larry Holmes, making his 15th defence, and Michael Dokes, his first, are heavily favoured to retain their shares of the world heavyweight boxing title here Friday night.

The 33-year-old Holmes, unbeaten in 42 fights, starts a 7-1 favourite over unbeaten but little-known American compatriot Tim Witherspoon in a 12-round bout for the World Boxing Council (WBC) title.

Dokes, 24, also unbeaten with

26 victories and one draw, is a marginally narrower 6-1 choice over a fourth American Mike Weaver, whom Dokes stopped in a controversial World Boxing Association (WBA) first-round knockout last December 10.

Holmes was unimpressive in outpointing Randy "Tex" Cobb and Lucien Rodriguez of France in his last two fights. But he is not expected to be endangered by the 25-year-old Witherspoon.

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BRIDGE FESTIVAL

The Jordan Bridge Association will hold its Second Annual Bridge Festival at the Commodore Hotel on May 25, 26 and 27 for open pairs, and on May 28 and 29 for teams of four. Top players from Cyprus, Greece, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Kuwait will be participating.

Handsome prizes will be awarded to the winners. The festival is sponsored by Datsun/Nissan, Bridgestone tyres, Lada cars, the Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette Company and Max Factor, with the cooperation of the Commodore Hotel.

For further information and registration, contact Mr. Awaad Haddad, 36320, daily between 5:30 - 8:30 p.m.

TELECOMMUNICATION CORPORATION
Tender No. TCC 17/83
Telecommunications Corporation

— For procurement of (100,000) telephone sets.
— Invitation to study the establishment of a factory for the production of telephone sets.

The telecommunications Corporation announces that the closing date for submission of proposals for the above mentioned tender has been extended up-to 1400 hour, Saturday July 16, 1983 instead of June 8, 1983.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail
Director General
Telecommunication Corporation
Amman - Jordan

The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities together with Alia the Royal Jordanian airline.

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Daily water skiing shows and competitions will be held at the Aquamarina Hotel Club sea front.

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2- Abha Tours: 663100
3- Moushtaha Tours: 36410
4- Bestours: 669532
5- Al Ahlia Tours: 42670
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U.S. trade deficit with Japan appears likely to grow further

TOKYO (R) — The United States' huge trade deficit with Japan appeared likely to grow and provide further support for protectionism in the U.S., Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said Friday.

Mr. Baldrige, visiting Tokyo for talks with Japanese leaders on bilateral trade problems, told the Japan National Press Club that while a number of problems had been solved many U.S. products still did not have free access to the Japanese market.

He said the Reagan administration had successfully resisted protectionist legislation in Congress aimed, particularly at Japan, but pressure for protectionism remained strong.

"There is evidence that our trade deficit will continue to grow, and that the domestic consensus which supports free trade will be

further eroded," Mr. Baldrige said.

Reiterating a central theme of his talks, he said there was a growing belief in the U.S. that the Japanese government's policy of nurturing new industries and helping to restructure declining ones undermined trade liberalisation.

Mr. Baldrige noted that the U.S. trade deficit with Japan rose to a record \$17 billion last year from \$6 billion in 1981 and said it was likely to be even higher this year.

He said U.S. criticism was not confined to Japan, but extended to the industrial policies of the European Economic Community (EEC) and Canada.

The secretary said that every country had the right to develop industrial policies but when they affected trade with other countries

they became a cause for concern.

At a later meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, he delivered a letter from President Reagan expressing appreciation for Mr. Nakasone's leadership in dealing with bilateral trade problems, U.S. officials said.

They said Mr. Baldrige proposed that U.S. companies in the relevant fields be permitted to participate in Japanese planning for the rationalisation and revitalisation of depressed industries.

The Japanese government recently adopted a new law to facilitate the restructuring of seven depressed industries, including aluminium smelting, petrochemicals and ferro-alloys, to reduce surplus capacity.

U.S. officials accompanying Mr. Baldrige said Washington was concerned that such measures acted as a form of protectionism, but the Japanese government has denied this.

They said the secretary told Nakasone he hoped that both sides could make further progress in solving their trade problems and Mr. Nakasone replied that he would continue to pursue market opening measures.

Meanwhile, during talks Friday morning with Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, Mr. Baldrige urged Tokyo to take measures to strengthen the yen, according to Japanese officials.

This would help quell lingering criticism in the U.S. that Japan was intentionally guiding the yen lower to make its exports cheaper, he was quoted as saying.

Mr. Takeshita replied that the present strength of the dollar against the yen stemmed partly from the gap between higher interest rates in the U.S. and those in Japan, the officials said.

Mr. Baldrige leaves Tokyo Saturday for Peking and talks on Sino-U.S. trade.

NEWS IN BRIEF

EEC refuses aid request

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Economic Community (EEC) Thursday rejected demands from developing countries for more than \$450 million to help offset the devastating effects of a collapse in world commodity prices in 1980-81, diplomats said. They said the refusal, after two days of talks, could jeopardise future relations between the community and 63 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states.

Manila seeks wider role in UAE

ABU DHABI (R) — The Philippines government has offered to set up joint construction ventures with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) government and private sector. Philippine Works and Public Highways Minister Jesus Hipolito said Thursday. He told Reuters he offered cooperation principally in road and building construction and consultancy in talks with UAE minister of public works and housing Mr. Mohammad Khalifa Al Kindi. Mr. Hipolito said there were about 220,000 Filipino workers in the Gulf region, of which about 20,000 worked in the UAE, mainly in hotels, hospitals and on construction projects.

Taipei urged to invest in S. Arabia

TAIPEI (R) — Saudi Arabia's minister of finance and national economy Sheikh Mohammad Ali Abal Khalil Thursday urged Taiwan to invest more in Saudi Arabia. In a written message to delegates at the opening of a meeting of the Taiwan-Saudi committee on economic and technical cooperation, the minister called for an increase in joint ventures between the two countries. The message said trade between Taiwan and Saudi Arabia had grown by an average of more than 57 per cent a year over the past 20 years, rising from less than \$500,000 in 1963 to \$2,675 million last year. Saudi Arabia was expected to lend Taiwan between \$40 and \$50 million to finance an underground railway project in Taipei.

Kuwait, France approve tax accord

KUWAIT (OPECNA) — The national assembly here has approved a decree to avoid the duplication of income tax payments in Kuwait and France. Finance Minister Abdul Latif Yousef Al Hamad said the accord, the first of its kind with France, would apply to all Kuwaitis investing in that country. France, which is keen to encourage Kuwaiti investments, has already endorsed the agreement.

Cocoa prices soar

LONDON (R) — Cocoa prices soared to their highest levels for over three years on the London futures market Thursday amid fears of a crop shortage and reports of political unrest in Ghana. Already-buoyant prices were pushed higher on reports that demonstrations by students and workers against a recent severe budget were posing the most serious threat so far to the 17-month-old revolutionary administration in Ghana, a crucial producer nation. Cocoa prices have recently risen due to crop fears in West Africa and Brazil, the world's main cocoa growing areas, dealers said. Bush fires earlier this year led to estimates of Ghana's crop being dramatically cut from near 200,000 tonnes to 80,000.

U.S. economy grows by 2.5%

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. economy expanded at an annual rate of only 2.5 per cent during the first three months of this year, the government disclosed Thursday, indicating that the recovery from recession got off to a slow start. The first-quarter growth rate for the Gross National Product (GNP) was weaker than the 3.1 per cent pace estimated a month ago, the Commerce Department said in a revised report. However, the latest, smaller rise in the broadest measure of the country's economic activity was a significant improvement over the 1.1 per cent decline in the economy recorded in the final three months of 1982.

Bonn seeks partner for lead-free petrol

BONN (R) — West Germany would take immediate steps towards introducing lead-free petrol if it had the cooperation of another major continental European country, Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann said Friday.

He told a Bundestag (Lower House) debate on industrial and car exhaust pollution there had been a big increase in the number of dying forests in the past two years.

Industrial pollution in particular has been blamed for killing forests because it causes acidic rain, while lead is toxic to humans and has been implicated in some studies in lowering children's intelligence.

Mr. Zimmermann said, however, it would be pointless for West Germany alone to take action to curb lead pollution. The United States had done so, but it was practically a continent, while Japan, which had also banned leaded fuel, was an island.

Germany needed another major European state — but not Britain because it was an island — to join the venture for it to become effective, said the minister.

Any success in protecting the environment now depended decisively on close European cooperation, he said.

Following a meeting between Chancellor Helmut Kohl and West German state prime ministers, the Schleswig-Holstein Premier Uwe Barschel said Friday they had agreed to press for the creation of a European research centre to examine the pollution problem.

Iran abides by OPEC prices

TOKYO (R) — Several more Japanese trading houses are renewing contracts with the National Iranian Oil Company at the official OPEC selling prices of \$28 a barrel for light crude and \$26.90 for heavy crude, oil traders said Friday.

Talks here between an Iranian oil mission and Japanese traders broke down earlier this month when the Japanese pressed the Iranians to sell below the prices agreed in March with Iran's colleagues in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Contacts continued, however, and three firms later agreed to renew at the official prices.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Stock prices eased at the end of the account as some U.K. opinion polls showed election support for the ruling Conservative Party slipping from recent levels and Wall Street opened lower, dealers said.

Courtauld's £68.6 million rights issue, announced Friday, added to the weaker market performance. Courtauld's shares were down 7p at 95. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 6.1 at 692.3.

P and O rallied on new time buying interest from 205 to close at 221 as belief in a possible bid from Trafalgar House gained strength.

Gold shares closed above the day's lows while U.S. stocks were lower.

Dunlop was up 6p at 69 on renewed speculative demand. House of Fraser firmed 12p to 220 and Debenhams was a penny down at 134 after lower annual pretax profit. P and O was a net 3p up at 218 in afterhours after 222.

Among other leaders ICI was down 4p at 470 after 468. Glaxo was off 15p at 865 after 855 and B.P. closed 6p lower at 380.

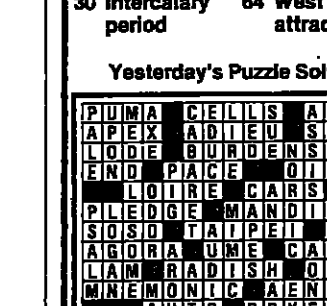
Government bonds were mixed on the day with shorts down by as much as 3/16 point, reacting slightly to the U.K. retail prices' failure to fall through four pct in April. Longer dates were about 1/8 point firmer, dealers said.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

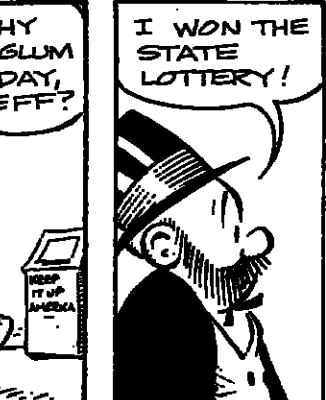
LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| One sterling | 1.5558/68 | U.S. dollars | |
| One U.S. dollar | 1.2320/23 | Canadian dollars | |
| | 2.4750/60 | West German marks | |
| | 2.7795/795 | Dutch guilders | |
| | 2.0670/80 | Swiss francs | |
| | 49.42/46 | Belgian francs | |
| | 7.4360/90 | French francs | |
| | 147.25/1473.25 | Italian lire | |
| | 233.80/95 | Japanese yen | |
| | 7.4930/80 | Swedish crowns | |
| | 7.1320/70 | Norwegian crowns | |
| | 8.8320/70 | Danish crowns | |
| One ounce of gold | 438.75/439.50 | U.S. dollars | |

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp

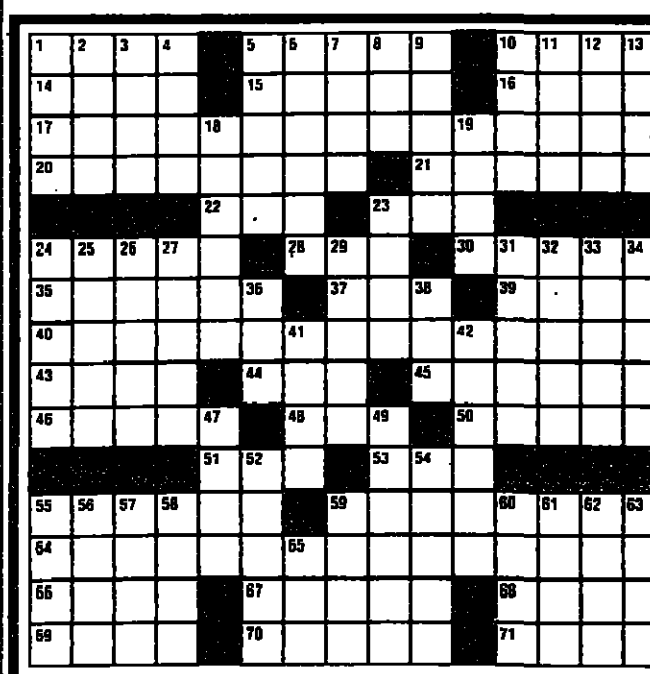


THE Daily Crossword by Woodrow Russell McDowell

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ACROSS | 35 Installation story | 66 Indian princess | 25 Norman Vincent — |
| 1 Jail, in Britain | 37 Wood sorrel | 67 Asian land | 28 Goffer |
| 5 Picky thing | 39 Call it — | 68 In — | Palmer |
| 10 Auspices | 40 NL stadium | (same) | 27 Apple drink |
| 14 Field; pref. | 43 "I cannot tell —" | 69 Butterine | 29 Revolving motor part |
| 15 Leg bone | 44 Soldier's address | 70 Time periods | 31 Portion of New Guinea |
| 16 Bottle stopper | 45 Postiche | 71 Golf ball pegs | 32 Accommodate |
| 17 Golden Gate sea inlet | 46 Equals | DOWN | 33 Insertion mark |
| 20 Patron's charges | 48 Gold: Sp. | 1 Catch the breath | 34 Small children |
| 21 Briny | 50 Power units | 2 Gelling agent | 36 Meadow |
| 22 Through | 51 Likely | 3 Yes — | 38 Perform |
| 23 Chaney of films | 53 Favorite | 4 Attic | 41 Allow as a handicap |
| 24 Swifly | 55 Small cavity | 5 Raised platform | 42 Fawn |
| 28 Hit show | 59 Settle in a new place | 6 Forty — | 47 Auction |
| 30 Intercalary period | 64 West Coast attraction | 7 Alphabet | 48 Beginning |
| | | 8 3 | 52 Self-assured |
| | | 9 Larlet | 54 Lanchester and Maxwell |
| | | 10 Environmental science: abbr. | 55 Certain |
| | | 11 Mongolian | 56 Iranian |
| | | 12 Modern Persia | 57 Thrill of yore |
| | | 13 Scottish terrier | 58 Glenn's state |
| | | 18 Renounce | 59 — avis |
| | | 19 Walking stick | 60 Glib talk |
| | | 23 Centers of activity | 61 Swiss river |
| | | 24 Musicians' acronym | 62 Factual |
| | | | 63 News |
| | | | 65 One of the 3 stooges |

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

PUZZLE CELLS: AFRID, APEX, ADTIE, SOON, LOBE, GURDENOME, END, PLACE, GILLER, LOIRE, CAIRS, PLEDGE, MANDIBLE, SORD, TATPIT, OUT, AGOIA, UME, CATCH, LAIR, RADISH, OHIO, MAEMONIC, AINEAS, AUTO, DRIVER, STAIRS, HOME, SOS, CUMBERSOME, DOME, ABEL, ARIES, EMILY, MENIE, BAISIS, BETT.



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THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DREEL

VERPO

UNCLOM

SCOFIA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: COOKIES ON THE COOKIES

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HARRY BANJO POSTAL COOKIE

Answer: They kept calling him a crackpot until he hit this — THE JACKPOT

WORLD

France adopts controversial plan to build up nuclear strike forces

PARIS (R) — The French national assembly Friday adopted a five-year defence programme strongly opposed by some army officers because it will build up the country's nuclear strike force but cut troop levels by 22,000.

The 830 billion franc (\$112 billion) programme, drawn up by Socialist Defence Minister Charles Hernu, was approved by 330 votes to 152.

It will strengthen France's deterrent capacity by the procurement of five new nuclear submarines, two of them missile launchers, and a nuclear aircraft carrier.

The government has denied charges by opponents in the army that it is weakening national defence by emphasising nuclear weapons at the expense of conventional forces.

Mr. Hernu said a new rapid deployment force of 50,000 troops equipped with helicopters and armour would make France better able to intervene in a European war with the Warsaw Pact.

The government's communist allies abstained in voting for a part of the text which stated that the military balance in Europe favoured the Soviet Union.

Missing poison discovered in French slaughterhouse

PARIS (R) — Residents of a northern French village where authorities discovered a missing shipment of dioxin-contaminated waste are asking why they were exposed to the deadly poison.

Eyewitnesses said villagers gathered round an abandoned slaughterhouse in Angoulême, near the Belgian border, where the French justice ministry said 41 containers of waste from a 1976 chemical plant leak in Seveso, Italy, were found Thursday.

French radio said the prosecuting attorney in charge of the case had announced the waste containing dioxin, a poison 10,000 times more deadly than cyanide, had been stored above ground.

The radio quoted Environment Minister Hugues Bouchardeau as saying the waste could be moved overnight and incinerated.

No one except Japanese happy at Cannes festival

CANNES, France (R) — After a festival marked by controversy, the jury at Cannes bypassed the favourites to award the Golden Palm top prize to an outsider, Japanese director Shohei Imamura, for "The Ballad of Narayama."

Several films acclaimed by the critics were passed over.

The most talked about film, "L'Argent" by French director Robert Bresson, received almost unanimous acclaim by the international press.

But it was booed by the public during its screening and it was pushed into second best with another favourite of the critics, Russian Andrei Tarkovsky's "Nostalgia."

There had been doubts whether either of them would accept their award. But Bresson, 76, received it with a look of embarrassment and Tarkovsky seemed put out as Bresson led him to the stage.

While tipped for a major award, Spanish director Carlos Saura's "Carmen" received what amounted to a consolation prize.

Another critical success, Nagisa Oshima's "Merry Christmas, Mister Lawrence," was left out of the prize list entirely, and for the first time in the 36-year history of the Cannes film festival not one American film received an award.

Rock star David Bowie, who starred in Oshima's film and directed another film in competition, "The Hunger," also was omitted from the winners' list despite critical acclaim.

Film critics questioned the choice for best actress award, which involved a film shown in a dubbed version.

They said they had rarely seen such a poor choice of awards at the festival, which has generated an unusual number of complaints this year due to technical breakdowns and security problems.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

SILENCE IS, INDEED, GOLDEN

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
 ♠ A
 ♥ AKQJ104
 ♦ 9863
 ♣ A7

EAST
 ♠ J76
 ♥ 65
 ♦ AKQJ107
 ♣ K9865

SOUTH
 ♠ KQ109832
 ♥ 832
 ♦ Void
 ♣ Q103

The bidding:
 South West North East
 3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
 4 ♦ Double Pass Pass
 5 NT Pass
 7 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
 Opening lead: King of ♠.

Too many players seem to believe that their voices are the sound of music. All too often, they are simply suffering from a case of loose lips.

This hand was played simultaneously at four tables in a world championship team competition. It is noteworthy for the fact that, at all four tables, the opening bid was three spades, even though it is theoretically unsound to open with a preemptive three-bid on a hand that contains a first-round control, either an ace or a void, in a side suit. At three of the tables, North raised to four

Mr. Hernu pledged the government to increase defence spending by an average of two per cent a year until 1988 whatever the country's economic position.

Centre-right opposition spokesmen, who called for the spending increase to be doubled to four per cent a year, cast doubt on the government's ability to keep within its own projections with the economy showing no sign of an upturn.

Army criticism of the government has come in a press campaign by officers who oppose manpower reductions and reorganisation and demand a bigger budget share for the army.

A group of officers, writing anonymously Thursday in the newspaper Le Figaro, said the army would be undermined by its second major reorganisation since 1976.

Another newspaper, Le Quotidien, published an interview Friday with an unidentified general who said the army's share of the budget was insufficient for its needs.

Gen. Jacques Delaunay resigned as army chief of staff this year after a newspaper disclosed a confidential memorandum he wrote warning of the harmful effects of troop cuts.

Shultz: 'Syria, PLO should leave Lebanon'

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Secretary of State George Shultz has publicly called on Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to withdraw their forces from Lebanon, saying it was "the expressed wish of the people of the region," including a number of Arab leaders.

"My impression is that the weight of Arab opinion that is developing is that Syria should withdraw," Mr. Shultz told the House Appropriations Subcommittee on foreign operations Thursday.

"I think the Arabs are very anxious to see Israel get off the Arab soil in Lebanon," Mr. Shultz said.

The secretary said the United States has told Syria that "now is your chance. The Israelis have agreed to withdraw."

He pointed out that the Fez declaration of the Arab League called on Syria and the PLO to withdraw from Lebanon.

"They have said on innumerable occasions to various people, including the Lebanese and including us, at least the Syrians to us, that they would withdraw as Israel withdraws," Mr. Shultz said. "So that card is now being called."

He said the Lebanon-Israel agreement signed earlier this week is "a very significant first step" and a "demonstration that negotiations work."

Mr. Shultz emphasised that "We aren't through yet" in Lebanon because a withdrawal of Syrian and PLO forces still must be worked out.

He told committee members that the United States understands that Syria sees its presence in Lebanon as being on a different basis than that of Israel.

What is now needed, he said, is to devise a formula that provides the effect of "simultaneity" of withdrawal by Israeli, Syrian and PLO forces without requiring Syria to "engage in some sort of integrated plan."

"We saw that work out in other cases and that can be done," the secretary said, apparently referring to last August's agreement that permitted the evacuation of PLO forces from Beirut.

"Nothing comes easy out there and we are going to have a struggle ahead," Mr. Shultz said. "But I think we should proceed with the idea that we are going to succeed."

Mr. Shultz acknowledged that Syria has "lots of legitimate concerns" about their own security and conditions of a withdrawal.

Despite questions from congressmen, Mr. Shultz did not focus on Syria's refusal to receive presidential envoy Philip Habib.

"The Syrians said they didn't want to receive ambassador Habib right now because they didn't think they had anything to talk to him about right now," Mr. Shultz said. "They made it clear, however, that doesn't mean that they don't want a continuing dialogue with the United States or anything of that kind."

The secretary said the main point of negotiations right now has to be between Lebanon and Syria -- and between the Lebanese and the PLO.

Mr. Shultz said the United States would try to help in those talks as it can.

He told the congressmen that "I don't have any plan to return to the Middle East soon. However, if I can be helpful, I will."

Mr. Shultz said he told the Syrians the United States is the easiest country in the world to get along with. "All you have to do is be reasonable," he said.

"I think it is very worthwhile from our standpoint to have the door wide open to a better relationship with Syria," the secretary said.

On three separate occasions during his testimony, Mr. Shultz emphasised that Syria was "a proud and independent nation" and he said he expects that Syrian leaders will decide for themselves what is in the best interest of Syria.

But he described as "an unwelcome development to put it mildly" the build-up of Soviet weapons and Soviet military personnel to man them in Syria.

Mr. Shultz pointed out that only a couple of months ago most experts maintained there was "no way that we could manage to get an agreement that Israel would withdraw from Lebanon."

"Now that we have that agreement, most of the experts say there is no way we can ever bring off Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon, and they may be right," he said. "But that's not the assumption I am working on."

Sakharov's wife appeals for medical treatment

MOSCOW (R) — The wife of Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov said Friday both she and her husband were suffering from serious heart ailments and appealed to the West to put pressure on Moscow to provide treatment.

Talking to Western journalists in the street outside her Moscow apartment, Yelena Bonner said they both wanted to be admitted to the clinic of the Soviet Academy of Sciences as this was the only hospital in which they would feel safe.

Mrs. Bonner came out to meet the reporters after militia and a KGB security police official barred the entrance to the building to prevent them attending a briefing she planned in her flat.

She said that she had suffered a heart attack on April 25 while in Gorky, the city east of Moscow to which Dr. Sakharov was exiled in 1980.

Looking weary and close to tears, Mrs. Bonner said the academy clinic told her last week she could be admitted for follow-up treatment herself but turned down her demand that Dr. Sakharov be given help too.

"But I cannot simply leave him alone. He is suffering from a serious heart ailment and has already had two mild heart attacks," she said.

Mrs. Bonner said she and her husband would not undergo medical treatment in Gorky because they feared somebody would try to kill them while they were in hospital.

Dr. Sakharov, a physicist and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, is still a member of the Elite Soviet Academy of Sciences and theoretically entitled to treatment in its Moscow clinic.

Mrs. Bonner said she would not enter the clinic until it agreed to take Dr. Sakharov and she called on the West to help their cause.

"Today I am asking for help with only a very small thing — to be allowed to lie in the hospital and sanatorium of the Academy of Sciences — and I ask for something to be done quickly because we are both ill, right now."

Mrs. Bonner reiterated that her husband was ready to emigrate from the Soviet Union and voiced gratitude for an invitation from the Oslo government for him to settle in Norway.

"For us there is no longer any choice — we either get away (from Gorky) or die," Mrs. Bonner said. "We are grateful to Norway and to all who are trying to free Sakharov."

Following speculation that Dr. Sakharov might be permitted to emigrate to Austria, the Soviet news agency TASS issued a statement last week saying he would never be allowed to leave the country because he knew state secrets.

Poles find new martyr

WARSAW (R) — Poland's opponents of martial law have proclaimed a new victim of official injustice — student Grzegorz Przemyski, 19, who died of internal injuries two days after he was detained by Warsaw police.

A crowd of over 15,000 watched Przemyski's emotional funeral and heard a graveside oration by bishop Wladyslaw Miziolek.

A telegram from Solidarity leader Lech Walesa read at the service said: "Every death is painful but this one is especially brutal ... it will not be forgotten."

A sign at the head of his grave read: "Another Polish victim." Przemyski died of internal injuries two days after the Police picked him up eight days ago.

The banned trade union's underground leadership calls it murder. The public prosecutor is still investigating. An official statement said Przemyski was drunk and already injured when picked up by police.

On another topic, Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, told reporters after talks with Pope John Paul in Rome that he hoped the church could arrange a meeting with Mr. Walesa for the pontiff when he visits here next month.

Athens cites U.S.-Turkish air intrusions

ATHENS (R) — Turkish and U.S. air force planes have entered Greek-supervised airspace without permission, creating a "very serious political issue," Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said Friday.

Mr. Papandreou, in a statement on his return from a conference in Paris, said the planes encroached on the Flight Information Region (FIR) under Athens's control during a NATO exercise in the Aegean Thursday.

Mr. Papandreou's accusation was the second Greece has made over Turkish airspace offences in a week, and it signalled an end to the effective truce over the Aegean airspace issue that had lasted since late last year.

His reference to a "serious political issue" seemed to indicate that could affect Greece's talks with Washington on the future of U.S. military bases in Greece and its current tentative moves to re-establish a dialogue with Turkey.

Elgin marbles issue

ATHENS (R) — Greek Culture Minister Melina Mercouri will raise the issue of the Parthenon marbles during her trip to Britain later this week, but she will not, as earlier expected, make a formal request for their return.

A culture ministry spokesman said the foreign ministry would make the formal request through diplomatic channels, probably after the British elections next month.

The classical marbles, known in England as the Elgin marbles after the British diplomat who removed them from the Parthenon temple in Athens early in the last century, are now lodged in the British museum in London.

No hope for 'ghost' fliers

LONDON (R) — British authorities said Thursday night there was no chance of survival for three-man crew of a "ghost" jet which streaked over Western Europe and plunged into the Atlantic with no one at the controls Wednesday.

"It was flying at about 13,000 metres when it would have run out of fuel," a Defence Ministry official said.

"No one could have survived a crash from that far up."

Britain and the Netherlands scrambled interceptor aircraft to shadow the runaway executive jet and reported no pilot at the controls and no sign of life aboard.

British aviation experts speculated that a sudden loss of oxygen knocked out the three West Germans aboard the twin-engine Lear jet, which, according to its owners, was on a test flight from Vienna in Austria to Hamburg in West Germany.

British officials said the pilotless jet disappeared from radar screens 400 kilometres off the north-west tip of Scotland.

The air-sea search was called off early Thursday, the Defence Ministry added.

West German aviation authorities said two captains and a co-pilot were aboard the plane, which was owned by a Dusseldorf taxi company and normally carried about 12 passengers. The company has not yet named the missing men.

UNRWA cites killings of Palestinian civilians

BEIRUT (R) — About 30 Palestinian civilians have been murdered in southern Lebanon by unidentified armed men since the end of January, a United Nations refugee official has said here.

Hundreds more had left their homes to seek refuge in camps run by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) which has responsibility for about a quarter of a million Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, local UNRWA chief John Debraets said.

He was speaking at a press conference held Thursday by UNRWA Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck at the end of a three-day visit to Lebanon.

Palestinians have alleged there has been a deliberate harassment campaign by some Lebanese to force them to leave the country.

Asked about reports of harassment of Palestinians, Mr. Debraets said: "At a rough estimate, 30 persons have been killed since the last week of January, mostly among Palestinians living outside our camps, but some inside the camps."

"There is no estimate for the number who have left their homes, but it is obviously hundreds," Mr. Rydbeck said there was no firm evidence of who was responsible for the murders. The

Argentines believe death squads killed 2 activists

BUENOS AIRES (R) — The killing of two left-wing activists by the security forces in unclear circumstances has raised fears of renewed political violence in Argentina.

Political leaders, human rights groups and the press have widely repudiated a police account that the two men were killed when they opened fire on policemen during a car chase 100 kilometres north of Buenos Aires last Saturday.

They have expressed fears that groups linked to the armed forces could be launching a new reign of terror to hinder Argentina's planned return to democracy next January.

Human rights groups estimated that 6,000 to 30,000 people disappeared during the armed forces' ruthless campaign against leftist guerrillas in the 1970's. Most of those missing are presumed to have been detained and subsequently killed by government forces.

The two men who died on Saturday were Osvaldo Cambiaso, a political activist on the left wing of the Peronist Party, and Eduardo Pereira Rossi, an alleged member of the Montoneros guerrillas movement.

Cambiaso had been reported missing from his home in Rosario, 370 kilometres north of Buenos Aires, the previous Saturday, the same day as two men were kidnapped from a bar in the city centre.

The killing of Cambiaso and Pereira Rossi was the second reported clash between the security forces and armed leftists since Argentina's ruling military junta issued a controversial report on its anti-guerrilla operations three weeks ago.

They are the first clashes reported to have taken place in more than two years and political analysts noted their timing just after the report's publication and shortly before the issuing of a law to amnesty members of the security forces who might have committed human rights abuses.

U.S. may extradite killer of exile to Buenos Aires

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Justice Department has moved to comply with an Argentine request for the extradition of Michael Townley who was convicted here of murdering a Chilean exile in 1976.

Townley is wanted by Argentine authorities in the murder of a Chilean general in 1974.

He was sentenced to 40 months to 10 years in prison for the murder in Washington of Orlando Letelier, a former Chilean foreign minister and ambassador, and Ronni Moffitt, a research aide, who died when a bomb planted in their car exploded.

Gen. Carlos Prats Gonzalez, former chief of the Chilean army and his wife died in a car explosion in Buenos Aires on Sept. 30, 1974.

A Justice Department spokesman said a complaint seeking Townley's extradition to Argentina to face murder charges was unsealed Thursday in U.S. district court in Alexandria, Virginia.

Townley recently finished serving his sentence for the Letelier-Moffitt murders and has been in federal custody since then. His application for bail has been denied. Argentina has 45 days to present documentary evidence.

Townley is a protected witness being held at an undisclosed location.

If the court finds Townley should be extradited, the State Department would then make the decision to hand him over to Argentina.

The Justice Department spokesman said Argentina's request for Townley's extradition coincided with a U.S. request for the extradition of Luis Arce Gomez, a former Bolivian cabinet minister wanted on charges of exporting illegal drugs into the United States.

He has been arrested in Argentina under the extradition treaty requirements. The spokesman said there was no connection between the two cases.

Bangkok expels Soviet official

BANGKOK (R) — Victor Barychev, a Soviet trade official identified as a Lieutenant Colonel in Soviet military intelligence, left Bangkok Friday for Hanoi after being caught spying.

He was expelled after being caught taking delivery of highly classified Thai military documents in a hotel Thursday, Police said they dealt with Thai troops and military installations on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier.

Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila said Friday that Barychev's activities had undermined Thai security. But he was being expelled rather than prosecuted because Thailand wished only to warn the Soviet Union rather than disrupt bilateral relations.

Barychev, 47, who held no diplomatic status, had been given 48 hours to leave the country. With his wife and 20-year-old daughter he arrived at Bangkok's Don Muang airport only minutes before a scheduled Air Vietnam flight was due to leave for Hanoi.

Soviet embassy staff pushed aside waiting reporters and television crews as they rushed Barychev, his wife Marina and daughter Tamara through immigration controls to the waiting Soviet-built Air Vietnam plane.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Egyptian soldier freed after 21 years

CAIRO (R) — An Egyptian soldier who was pronounced dead in 1962 has come home after 21 years in captivity in North Yemen, the newspaper Al-Akhbar reported. Private Abdel-Fattah Farghali, who went to Yemen with an Egyptian military expedition to support the military coup that toppled the Yemeni monarchy, said he had been captured by anti-republican rebels and thrown into a dungeon. "I knew it was a new year every time they gave me a change of clothing," he told the newspaper. "They did that once a year." Farghali was freed last February and taken to hospital in Sanaa before his return to Cairo.

Pro-Libyan premier arrested in U. Volta

QUAGADOUGOU (R) — An Upper Volta military spokesman has confirmed the arrest of pro-Libyan Prime Minister Thomas Sankara and another prominent member of the ruling People's Salvation Council (CSP). Speaking briefly to reporters, he gave no explanation for the move but diplomatic sources said the 34-year-old paratrooper captain and CSP secretary general Maj. Jean-Baptiste Lingani had sought to take traditionally Western-aligned Upper Volta into the Libyan sphere of influence.

Politeness voted out of British elections

PETERBOROUGH, England (R) — Politeness seems to be an early casualty of Britain's general election campaign. Labour Party deputy leader Denis Healey ran into the Social Democratic Party's Roy Jenkins Thursday while both were campaigning here. Healey: "I hope it goes badly for you. Jenkins: "And I hope things go worse for you."

Ist S.E. Asian test-tube baby born

SINGAPORE (R) — A 25-year-old Singapore Chinese woman has given birth to South East Asia's first test-tube baby, the government maternity hospital here announced. The 2.5 kilogramme baby boy was delivered by forceps a few days earlier than expected, doctors said.

Woman loses court battle to be white

NEW ORLEANS (R) — A judge has upheld a Louisiana law designating anyone with "1/32nd black blood" as black, ruling against a fair-skinned woman who wanted to be declared white. State District Court Judge Frederick Ellis decided that Susie Guillory Phipps, 49, who said she was shocked five years ago to learn her birth certificate listed her as "coloured", failed in a trial last September to prove that she was white. Mr. Phipps could not be reached for comment, but her lawyer said he was stunned and would appeal.

Wajda returns home

WARSAW (R) — Poland's best-known film director, Andrzej Wajda, returned from the West to Poland Thursday following his sacking as head of a state film studio this month. The authorities said he spent so much of his time abroad that he was unable to perform his duties as managing director of the "X" film unit, but he would be free to work as a film director in Poland. He was greeted at Warsaw airport by several dozen well-wishers carrying banners that said: "We are with you" and "Welcome Master 'X'." An aide said he had returned because of a virus infection.

Andropov accepts Angolan invitation

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Yuri Andropov has accepted an invitation to visit Angola, the two countries announced Friday at the close of a five-day trip to the Soviet Union by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. A joint communiqué issued by TASS news agency said no date had been set for Mr. Andropov's proposed visit, but that this would be worked out at a later date through diplomatic channels.